

No. 316.—NEW SERIES 36.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 12. 1867.

ONE PENNY.

THE DISASTER AT WOOLWICH.

The accident at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday, of which we give an account in another page, differs from many casualties of the same order in one important particular. It is not only easily explicable in itself, but it supplies a very plausible, but by no means a pleasant theory, which may, mutatis mutandis, be applied to almost all misadventures in the manufacture of explosive compounds. It is hardly ten months since a hundred miners lost their lives in a Derbyshire colliery because one of them had broken the rules by lighting his pipe in a fiery coal seam. The warning was terrible, the amount of suffering its neglect entailed fearful, the connection between cause and effect patent to everybody. Yet since then we have noticed at least half a dozen convictions of miners who had committed precisely the same offence and run the same risks, though, as luck would have it, without equally deplorable consequences. Hitherto we have looked upon these convictions as showing carelessness in its climax. But we think the palm must now be awarded to those charged

with the manufacture of cartridges in Her Majesty's arsenals at Woolwich. Unless we are greatly mistaken, accidents have happened before now through the powder taking fire by unavoidable attrition, when putting the cartridges into their cases. But we had no idea how easily circumstances may occur to favour an explosion in the factory and a sensation in the town. Thirty boys were at work in a shed, one was not content with performing his task in proper fashion. He wanted to play with worse than an edged tool, and so kept knocking down the pin of a Snider percussion-cap with sharp, hard blows. The place where he was trying experiments in temerity was full of gunpowder, detonating powder, and other explosive compounds in process of making up into charges for the most deadly of modern small arms. Heaps of pellets, finished and unfinished, lay close to his hand, at last the foolish fellow gave the pin of the pellet on which he was at work another hard blow, this time with fatal consequences. The cap exploded in his hand, the pellet was fired, and the next moment there was an explosion which shattered

the shed to atoms, and inflicted injuries more or less serious upon almost everybody in it. Pending the judicial inquiry which must now be instituted we refrain from any expression of opinion as to the culpability of the lad who is said to have caused the disaster. It is manifest that had any one in authority been on the spot the offender could have been stepped at once, and the other lads would still have slept in whole skins. And apart from special reasons for keeping a number of boys engaged in such work under tolerably strict surveillence, we should have thought that they would be all the more likely to earn their wages if subjected to a little judicious superintendence. There is a maxim about the quantity of work done by the master's eye, which, if parliamentary inquiries speak truly, might advantageously be borne in mind in our Government factories. Another proverb tells us that when the cat is away the mice play. Sometimes their play may be of no very great consequence, but this cannot be said when the Laboratory at Woolwich is the play-place and Snider cartridges are their playthings.



COURT AND SOCIETY.

It is generally understood that the report of the debates at the Anglo-Cleumenical Synod, will not be published.

THE next examination of candidates for direct commissions will commerce at Chelsen Hospital on Wednesday, the 6th of

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Philip Francis, now Legal Vice-Consul, Cancellier, and Registrar of the Consular Court in Egypt, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constan-

According to present arrangements, the Court will return to Windsor Castle from Balmoral about the 22nd inst. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian will return at the same time as Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal Family, and not previously as has been stated.

time as Her Mejesty and the other members of the Royal Family, and not previously as has been stated.

The Right Hon. Lord Harris, K.S.I., it is understood, has determined to resign the chairmanship of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and his seat at the board, when Mr. Hodgkinson, M.P., will become the chairman, and Mr. Hilliard will be deputy-chairman of the new direction, on the 18th instant.

The Duke of Leeds—so say the Hampshire papers—met with an accident last week. When on his way from Southampton to Cowes on board his yacht the Florence, his Grace was knocked overboard by the trysail sheet. The Duke, however, being able to swim well, supported himself until rescued from his perilous position by some of the yacht's ciew.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Horatio Waddington, who was for many years Under-Secretary of the Home Department, a post from which he retired only a few months since. Mr. Waddington was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1820, when he was 18th Wrangler, being the last on the list, and consequently "The Golden Spoon." He was raised last year to the rank of a Privy Councillor. The Hon. Henry Bruce Ogilvy, aged 27, staying at the Great Western Hotel, has been charged at Marylebone Police-court with being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner had neither hat nor coat on, and in admitting the charge against him he said he had sold those afficies to get some drink at a public-house, to which he was obliged to resort, as he could not obtain any at the hotel before eight o'clock in the morning. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he must pay a fine of 20s, for being drunk and riotous, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour. The fine was not paid, and the prisoner was removed in the van.

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rourien days hard labour. The me was not paid, and the prisoner was removed in the van.

The British Medical Journal gives a report in technical phrase of what Mr. Paget said the other night about the health of the Princess of Wales. Mr. Paget stated that he had left the Princess on Sanday, when she was able to move on the flat, and an stairs also, with the help of her two walking-sticks. He said that the joint was free from deformity and pain, and that he was confident that perfect mobility will be restored, which, he observed, is a result not to be counted on in cases such as this, in which the whole tissues of the joint had been involved in the inflammation. He attributed this good result to the excellence of the constitution of her Royal Highness, whom he had left looking as well as when she first set foot in England.

We learn with regret that the Bishop of Oxford is suffering from

tion of her Royal Highness, whom he had left looking as well as when she first set foot in England.

We learn with regret that the Bishop of Oxford is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis. His lordship travelled on Saturday from Wolverhampton, and arrived in the evening at Newbury, from whence he drove to Sandleford Priory, the seat of Mr. W. Chatteris, where he was seized with an attack of bronchitis, and Mr. S. Hemsted, surgeon, of Newbury, was called to attend the right rev. prelate. It had been understood that his lordship would preach on Sunday morning at Newton Church, and in the evening at Speen Church, and deep regret was felt throughout the neightourhood when it became known that illness prevented the bishop treaching at either of those places.

The Paris edition of Mr. Tennyson's works, in five volumes, at ten francs, has been lately stated by a shopman of the publishers, Messrs. Reinwald, to be selling at the rate of 5,000 volumes a month. Though we rejoice to hear of a large circulation gained anyhow for Mr. Tennyson's writings, yet, we fear that too many of the pirated editions find their way into England to the damage of the copyright works; and in the interest of the author, publisher, and public, we ask whether a cheaper English edition cannot be produced. We feel sure that the increased circulation following a reduction of price would more than make up the nominal loss.

THE marriage of the Hon. Maurice Berkeley Portman, third son of Lord Portman, with Evelyn, eldest daughter of Major Portman, of Dean's Court, Wimborne, was celebrated on Thursday at Wimborne Minster, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the friends of both funities. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fitzhardinge Portman, uncle of the bride, who was assisted by the Rev. Henry Fitzhardinge Portman brother of the bride, and the Rev. H. P. Cookesley. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids—viz. the Hon. Louisa Portman, Miss Constance Portman, Miss Edith Portman, Miss Geraldine Portman, Miss Catherine Portman, Miss Sturt, Miss Charlotte Sturt, and Miss Mabel Troyte-Bullock. After the ceremony a déjeuner was provided at Dean's Court, when the company included upwards of 200 of the artistoracy of Dorset and the adjoining counties.

With regard to the presents of phessant shooting, the southers

aristocracy of Dorset and the adjoining counties.

With regard to the prospects of pheasant shooting, the southern counties promise to afford abundant sport. A great number of pheasants eggs have been hatched under bantam hens and the young birds reared up by hand, and the coverts in Dorka and Hants are very well stocked. In Sussex the supply of "long tails" appears to be above the average, the nides are numerically good, and young birds healthy and strong upon the wing. In Kent the covers and preserves are fairly filled with game. Shooting, it is said, will be somewhat impeded in consequence of the thick foliage that at present clothes the trees, realering it difficult to get clear shots at the pheasants as they rise; but this bindrance will vanish when the first few frosty mornings have brought down the leaves. From the West of England cheering accounts are received of the strength of the nides and general vigour of the young pheasants; and correspondents in Scotland represent the birds as very plentiful and in pretty fair condition.

MICHAEL SCOTT AND THE DEMONS.—The recorded story is that Michael Scott, being bound by contract to procure perpetual employment for a number of young demons, was worried out of his life in inventing jobs for them, until at last he set them to make ropes out of sea sand, which they never could do. We have obtained a very curious correspondence between the wizard Michael and his demon-slaves; but we do not feel at liberty to say how it came into our hands. We much regret that we did not receive it in time for the British Association. It appears that the story, true as far as it goes, was never finished. The demons easily conquered the rope difficulty, by the simple process of making the sand into glass, and spinning the glass into thread, which they twisted. Michael, thoroughly disconcerted, hit upon the plan of setting some to square the circle, others to find the perpetual motion, &c. He commanded each of them to transmigrate from one human body into another, until their tasks were done. This explains the whole succession of cyclometers, and all the heroes of the Budget. Some of this correspondence is very recent: it is much blotted, and we are not quite sure of its meaning: it is full of figurative allusions to driving something illegible down a steep into the sea.—Atheneum.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has founded two Scholarships in the Royal School of Mines, of which Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart, is the director.

Some of the parties concerned in the late disturbance at Rathfilland have been brought before the magistrates at petty sessions and fined.

We are informed that two of Her Majesty's puisne judges will proceed to Manchester to try the Fenian prisoners, and will probably commence their sittings on the 28th instant.

The congregation worshipping in Surrey Chapel intend to present the Rev. Newman Hall with the sum of £500 when he returns from America, by way of a testimonial.

REVOLVERS and ammunition have been supplied for the service of the Cumberland and Westmoreland police, and a number of cutlasses have been supplied to the Carlisle city police force.

It is understood that the interest in the Union Bank of Ireland has been transferred to the Hibernian Bank, and that the latter will take possession of the splendid office very recently built by the former in College-green.

Sengeant Brett, killed at Manchester during the Fenian attack on the prison van, is claimed by an Irish paper as a native of that country. He entered a cavalry regiment from the King's Country, according to this statement, and on his discharge joined the Manchester police.

William Brown, otherwise Scotty, one of the gang of City burglars who were sentenced in 1865 to long terms of penal servitude for daring robberies in the shops of Mr. William Johnson, jeweller, of Threadneedle-street, and Mr. John Walker, of Cornbill, died in Millbank, a few days ago. The deceased was not transported to Australia with Caseley, Huxley, and some of the other prisoners.

There is no intention to alter the Ornawents Rubric in the Book of Commin Prayer; but to propose an Act of Parlisment

prisoners.

THERE is no interior to alter the Ornaventa Rubric in the Book of Common Prigice; but to propose an Act of Parliament griderial the cavaring of vestments where a certain number of segrieved being cuttority, not at his discretion, but main terially, the control of the common prison of the co

METROPOLITAN.

A FURTHER dividend of 2s, in the pound has been declared in the matter of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), pay one from the 11th inst. This will make a total distribution of 12s, in the

the 11th inst. This will make a total distribution of 12s. in the pound,
The victim of the Bloomsbury outrage, Edward M Donnell, died in the University Hospital on Friday afterdoon. Colonel Marshall, of the regiment to which the deceased belonged, spent some time with him, and remained by his side until his death.

The unprecedented easy state of the money market seems at length to be exerting a favourable influence among the general trades throughout the country. The number of small bills the became due last week was considerable, and they have been unusually well met.

On Friday afternoon a fire took place at No. 4. Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn, occupied by Mr. B. Lemere, photographer, caused by a spark from fire. The front room, ground floor, and contents were severely damaged by fire; back room by

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ATTAINDER IN AMERICA.—A lawsuit of great importance to many persons in the Southern States has just been decided in a United States court of South Carolina. It relates to debts incurred by the purchase of slaves before amancipation, and ruled that such debts are good. In a branch of the same case it was decided that the sequestration of debts by the Confederate Government, and their payment to a receiver, does not release the debtor from paying them to the creditor. In the court of the district of Columbia several suits are to be brought to test the constitutionality of the Confiscation Act of Congress. A large quantity of property belonging to persons who held office in the Confederacy was sold in Washington during the war, possession to continue only during the lifetime of the original owners—the American Constitution forbidding attainder. The cases in question, for which very eminent counsel laye been retained, will decide how far, if at all, amnesties and pardons affect those sales, and whether the original Act is constitutional.

stitutional.
FENIAN OUTRAGES.—The Hera'd urges the policy of firm Fenian Outrages.—The Hera'd urges the policy of firmness in dealing with the perpetrators of the late Fenian outrages. With the mass of the Irish people let all be done that kindness and consideration can do—let Royalty, and Parliament, and the aristocracy of Ireland unite in efforts to reconcile them to the Government under which they live. But with regard to the Fenians—to all concerned in such conspiracies as that which broke out into riot and murder in Manchester, or such crimes as that of which M'Donnell is the victim—there is but one course to be pursue. The case is eminently one in which capital punishment will exercise a deterrent effect, which no other penalty can exert, and no sentimental weakness no fear of abuse from disloyal, or remonstrance from silly, men should prevent its infliction.

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PROVINCIAL.

It is now arranged and announced that the dinner to Mr. itisraeli is to take place in the Corn Exchange, Grassmarket, and that the number of tickets to be issued is 1,200.

ANOTHER attempt, bappily unsuccessful, has been made to upsta train in the neighbourhood of Warrington. What is called a "Officen feet metal" had been laid across the line by somebody, and had it not been caught by the life-guard attached to the tender, the

d into been caught by the fire-guard attached to the tender, the iscounces must have been most disastrous.

THE first visit of Lord and Lady Hastings since their marriage their estates near Youghal has occasioned much rejoicing in the ighbourhood. In Clasbmore, the largest village on his lordship's operty, great enthusiasm was manifested. In the evening the wn was illuminated and bonfires burned on several hills around, be treative presented an address of welcome, to which his lording relief in an appropriate steech.

an appropriate speech.
onbreda, near Belvoir Park, the Lord Lieutenant Ireland received a very hearty welcome from the tenants in Thomas Bateson. His Excellency was loudly cheered, and

Sir Thomas Bateson. His Excellency was loudly cheered, and mench one of many groups of people a feu de joie was fired in cert. The constabulary turned out and presented arms as his cellency passed. Nearly every house in the village was illusted, and devices were numerous.

Our toast of "the ministers of all denominations," against which clearly of Archdeacon Denison's way of thinking are so bitter, exercised a sanction at last which fairly places it beyond the distribution of attack. It was responded to at a dinner at Preston by no a personage than the Archbishop of York, having been produced by the Right Hon, J. Wilson Patten, M.P. The occasions the opening of the new town hall, and the Duke of Cambridge the guest of the evening.

His prisoners accused of riot and murder at Manchester were examined on Saturday, and although a number of witnesses

THE prisoners accused or fold and induced a Manchester were occumined on Saturday, and although a number of witnesses are called for the defence, the evidence of alibi was in no case discient to alter Mr. Fowler's determination to send them for ind. They were accordingly committed, and those who have taken interest in the evidence pro and con. will now have to "wait to the verdict" until the special commission has decided upon the

HE fearful mine explosion ten months ago at Barnsley excited The fearful mine explosion ten months ago at Barnsley excited greatest sympathy throughout the country, especially on bount of the death of Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, a mining engineer to heroically volunteered to rescue those immured by the first plosion. It will be some little consolation to his relatives that body was found on Saturday; and that its clear his death was sudden as to preclude the possibility of any lingering pain. The ly of Mr. Smith, the manager of the Lundhill Colliery, was and at the same time and place, and two other bodies have been the same time and place, and two other bodies have been the same time and place, and two other bodies have been the same time and place, and two other bodies have been the same time and place, and two other bodies have been the same time and place, and two other bodies have been the same time and place and two other bodies have been the same time and place and two other bodies have been the same time and place and two other bodies have been the same time and place and two other bodies have been the same time and place and two others because the same time and place and two others are same time and the same time and the same time and two others are same time and the same ti sudden as to preclude the possibility of any nigering pain. I he will be found in the first such that the same fine and place, and two other bodies have been night to bank. Mr. Jeffcock's remains were interred at "the nater of the Moors," by which name the North of England was a tribute to the beauty and size of Ecclesfield Church,

pays a fribute to the beauty and size of Ecclesfield Church, mar Sheffield.

The railway traffic returns for the past week are a little less favourable than for the preceding one, and owing to the fine weather, with few exceptions the increases belong chiefly to the passanger receipts, and thus are of a more temporary character than is desirable. The North Eastern increase is confined to goods traffic; and its really the best of the week. The Sheffield traffic is very good also; the London and North Western and Great Eastern traffic are not, but the Midland, Great Northern, Great Western, and others are poor. So far the Midland have taken only saven goods trains pur day, out of the twelve contemplated, from the Great Northern to their own line into London, but the remainder are to follow coon, and the company are preparing for an extensive coal traffic into the St. Pancras-yard, now carried over the London and North Western and Great Northern lines. We may fairly expect the Midland traffic to improve gradually, at the expense, of course, of the two competing lines. The South Eastern increase of £3,658 is against a poor week of last year, the traffic being only £900 better than for the comparative week of 1865. The Exhibition traffic is still large, and possibly represents £3,000 in the whole take of last week.

"THE BULLS AND THE BEARS."

A GREAT deal of mischief to the well-being and progress of everal branches of industry is perpetrated by the "Bulls and dears." they are the opprobrium of the Exchange, and demoralise the minds and hearts of many honest speculation is involved. There is, however, a very general impression that "Bulling and Bearing" is a matter which started into being in comparatively recent times, and is, in fact, about as old as the present generation. This would be a great mistake, the practice is very old indeed, and both Bulls and Bears are of considerable antiquity of descent. A century and their practice is very old indeed, and both Bulls and Bears are of considerable antiquity of descent. A century and their practice is very old indeed, and both Bulls and Bears are of the played their pranks in Change-alley, just as their uncessors now do on the singularly constructed pavement of the livest Exchange.

The following is an extract from "Every Man his own Broker," sublished in 1762:—"The Bear, in the language of Change-alley, is a person who has agreed to sell any quantity of the public funds are than he is possessed of, and often without being possessed of only at all; which, nevertheless, he is obliged to deliver against a certain time; before this time arrives he is continually going up and down, seeking whom, or, which is the same thing, whose proteins in mischief, or any misfortune that may bring about the civiled-for change of falling the stocks, that he may buy In low, and sits in anischief, or any misfortune that may bring about the civil and some corner in treduncholy posture; whereas the Bear, with meagre, haggard on key and avaricious tierceness in his countenance, is continually at the watch, seizes on all who enter the alley, and, by his terrific apons of groundless fears and false rumours, frightens all around time our of that property he wants to buy."

ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA.

Now that the West Africa experts have apparently exhausted their arguments for and against the employment of Kroomen with the Alpseinian expedition, bystanders will be curious to learn what course will be taken by the Government in the matter. It is justly generally known that India rears a class of men called Hammads, who are carriers by profession, and do their work acadinably. There is also a race styled Seedies—twin brothers of the Kroo—who are found in considerable numbers in our Eastern is the and on the east coast of Africa—stalwart fellows who are as active as they are strong. Besides these, Abyssinia itself supplies will fire trading caravans with porters, both male and female. The lathos in the neighbourhood of Messowah, and the Taltals in the plains a little farther south, are trained to the same service. The againing people of Tigré, a great part of which is in rebellion casinst King Theodore, are famous porters, and Consul Plowden says, "Young girls may be seen, on a journey of several hundred hates, carrying sixty pieces of salt on their backs." Now, taking for granted that the autherities are not ignerant of these facts, and that a large number of carriers are required for the expedition, will they export them from West Africa, or levy them on the spot and in the adjacent countries? Judging from the course which they have hitherto pursued in providing for other requirements, we think that a betting man might safely wager ten to one in favour of the Kroo.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

THE Emperor of Austria will arrive in Paris on the 25th

A TERRITIC typhoon has passed over Hong-Kong, causing great damage to the shipping.

WE regret to announce that M. Fould, the celebrated French Minister of Finance, died suddenly on Saturday evening at Tarbes.

At the death of Pope Plus IX. (the New Free Press says) the seat of the Italian Government would be definitely removed to Rome, which would be proclaimed the capital of Italy.

Mr. Bouctoault is to supply the Theatre des Variétés with a play, entitled "Les Courses," the chief scene of which is the Derby Day. This is evidently "Flying Soud" translated.

The transports with the Abyssinian pioneer expedition, under the command of Colonel Mereweather, left Aden for Massowah on the 28th ult. There is no later news from the captives.

The directors of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Corres y (Limited) have decided to pay an ad interim dividend at the 1 to of 10 per cent, per annum for the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

INTELLIGENCE from Japan states that Sir Henry Parkes and Admiral Keppel were about to proceed to Osaca to demand satisfaction for the late murder of two seamen.

THE Count de Beaufort has laid before the French Council of Health of the Army a new artificial articulated leg of superior con-truction, which has been adopted as the official pattern of the

THE entire correspondence relating to the attempted foundation to the Mexican empire and its full is announced to be published by Duncker and Hamblot at Leipzie, who also announce three more olumes of the Emperor Maximilian's memoirs and essays.

THE New Free Press asserts that an understanding exists be-tween the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel whereby the Italian Government would have the right to occupy militarily all the Pope's territory, with the exception of Rome, this limitation only to remain in force during the lifetime of the present Pope.

The celebrated Oriental scholar, professor at the University at Collingen, having declined to take the oath of fealty to the King of Prussia, has received an official intimation from the Ministry of Public Instruction at Berlin that as his faculties are evidently giving way, he will be placed on the retired list.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reicherath has resolved with a wise caution, that no new constitution shall be drawn up has that the deficiencies of the present one shall be supplied by new raws on the ambient of fundamental rights, the administration of justice, and the respective powers of the Government and the additional rights.

cholkina at Malta is not increasing. From Sept. 26th up to Cot. 4, among the civil population, there have been 141 attacks and 90 deaths. The military are free from the epidemic. An outbreak has taken place in the Dominican convent, during which, out of a community of 20, there were eleven attacks and ten deaths. This outbreak, however, is attributed to local causes.

The cholera has so far diminished at Warsaw that it can no longer be considered epidemic. It was reported to have broken out at St. Petersburg, but up to the present nothing has occurred to confirm the report. Recent strong winds from the west have driven the waters of the gulf into the Neva. During their prevalence guns from the fortress warned the inhabitants of the low-lying districts to beware of the encreachments of the stream.

The Prussian military authorities have just published the first

lying districts to beware of the encreachments of the stream.

The Prussian military authorities have just published the first of five portions of the work forbiting the history of the campaign of 1866. This section contains an account of the diplomatic relations, preparations for war, concentration and position of the armice, and the operations against Hanover and Electoral Hesse. There are also supplementary chapters, containing orders of battle, returns of the effective, and an account of the troops conveyed by railway.

of the effective, and an account of the troops conveyed by railway.

The Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial have just had a narrow escape from drowning. They, together with M. de Lavalette, were steaming about the coast in a gunboat, and at nightfull they got into a ship's boat in order to land at St. Jean de Luy, but the pilot missed the entrance of the harbour and ran the boat ashore. The Empress, the Prince, and the Minister of the Interior were fortunately landed in safety, but the pilot fell overboard and was killed.

Thus Vignous of Egypt has ordered a corps of 10,000 men to tree.

THE Victroy of Egypt has ordered a corps of 10,000 men to proved to the frontiers of Abyssinia. The authorities at Cairo frontiers of Abyssinia. ceed to the frontiers of Abyssinia. The authorities at Cairo fancy our expedition is not half large enough, and says we should send at least 40,000 if we want to produce a real impression. They also deprecate our purchases of Spanish nules, and almost laugh at us for buying them when we could get thousands of mules in Assyria which would stand the climate at £15 each. There is a talk of the French becoming lessees of the railroad, in which case England will become tenants by courtesy of the right of way.

England will become tenants by courtesy of the right of way.

The insufficiency of the existing establishment of the Army Medical Department in Bengal has given rise to a good deal of complaint. The junior officers in particular have suffered by being subjected to recalls from private leave; and, in some instances, this has involved them in a considerable pecuniary loss incurred in travelling expenses. Europeans, after serving for some time in the plains of India, absolutely require to be sent to the hills for the purpose of recruiting their health, and none need to do this more than the medical officers.

The interest existed by the referred distintencent of Schubert's

THE interest excited by the recent disinferment of Schube The interest excited by the rebent disinterment of Schubert's instrumental compositions, and the knowledge that a mass or a known amateur, with a professor, for the Austrian copial, expressly for the purpose of research and examination. The this been no such treasure uncarthed in our time. It is pleasure as remark that in this movement, as in the acceptance of Beetlevents music, long are it was universally popular in Germany, Eacher connoisseurship and enterprise have been in the first rank. The first may be set against the sneers so liberally launched against this country as being backward in taste and discrimination.

Visitors to Algiers have written with a shudder of the brutal

VISITORS to Algiers have written with a shudder of the brutal Visitors to Algiers have written with a shudder of the brutal and fanatical tricks of the Aiassouas, a tribe of savages who exhibit every feat that is most disgusting to every sense. Some of these people have been actually brought to the civilised city of Paris by a speculator, to chew glass, to devour serpents alive, to tear out their own eyes—in short, to go the whole round of the hideous mummeries which, if we recollect right, M. Robin exposed in his ingenious contessions. What manner of people can bring themselves to frequent such exhibitions it is hard to imagine—as hard to conceive what such folk have to do in a metropolis where censorship sits in high places.

ship sits in high places.

One of the most useful reforms devised by Marshal Niel for armies in the field has been carried out. Formerly the reserved carridges for the infantry were carried by the artillary attached to each division, six ammunition waggons per battery being devoted to the purpose. Marshal Niel has determined to make the infantry independent of the artillery. An enormous number of light two-wheeled ammunition carls have been built for the express purpose of carrying infantry cartridges. Two of them are attached to every battalion, and the military train supplies horses and drivers. These ammunition carts are already supplied to the armies of Paris, Lyons, and to the army of the East concentrated on the frontier.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS -The perform-

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS—The performances at this excellent place of amusement continue to attract great crowds. The new comic ballet, "The Fiend of Earth, Fire, and Water," is well worth seeing. We may mention that there is a grand morning performance every Saturday at 2-30.

NEW SURREY THEATRE.—The romantic drama of "Nobody's Chill" increases in popular favour. The actors are now perfect in their parts, and we may pronounce Mr. Phillips's play a great and established success.

MACCABE.—This gentleman seems to allow nothing to stop his successful career. The Egyptian Hall has never been so crowded as now since the days of Smith and Ward. "Have you seen Maccabe," is now a stock question at evening parties and in general conversation. To reply in the negative is to be ranked amongst the nobodies.

general conversation.

ADELPHI THEATRE—In the short space of a month the internal aspect of the Adelphi has been considerably improved, and the audience which attended its re-opening on Saturday night must have been highly gratified with the change that has been effected by the labours of painters and decorators. It was a feature

ADELITH THEATRE—In the short space of a month the internal aspect of the Adelphi has been considerably improved, and the audience which attended its re-opening on Saturday nights must have been highly gratified with the change that has been effected by the labours of painters and decorators. It was a feature of the performances that Mr. Benjamin Webster himself appeared in a part which he was the first to invest with interest, and showed that his peculiar powers as a delineator of character have not been impaired by a rest of two years' duration. "Masks and Faces" is a drama so familiar that it is searcely necessary to do more than announce its revival. Mr. Webster is exactly suited with the part of Tripict, but it may be questioned whether Peg Woflington is precisely that kind of part in which Mrs. Mellon is most effective. Nor was Miss Henrictta Sims less successful in the part of the artless and affectionate Mabel. The only other notable circumstance in the performance was the first appearance of Mr. G. Belmore at the Adelphi in his familiar part in the well-known force of the "School for Tigers," and it is needless to say that his humour was thoroughly relished.

THE STRAND THEATRE.—This favourite and fashionable little house has carned for itself a considerable degree of popularity for its burlesques. Another "operate burlesque extravaganza," from the pen of Mr. Henry J. Bryon, was intreduced upon the boards for the first time on Saturday evening. The piece, which enjoys the somewhat striking title of "William Tell with a Vengoance; or, the Pet, the Patriot, and the Pippin," was lirettested at Mr. Byron's theatre at Liverpool—a common practice, we believe, with that gentleman's productions, where it inter with a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of the provincial audience, which may be taken as a fair criterion of its worth. With the story of William Tell, the Swiss patriot, all are familiar. William Tell with a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of the provincial audience, which may be taken

en mew play "For Lovo" is worthy the author, and taking it all in all, the piece must be pronounced a success. The senery is most splendid and beautiful.

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.—The pust week has been particularised by a grand Classical night, on Thursday, devoted to the works of Beethoven, by the introduction of two new singers the same evening, and by the performance on Saturday of a grand orchestral selection from Signor Verdi's new opera "Don Carlos," arranged by Signor Bottesini. The Beethoven programme on Thursday evening included the symphony in C minor, the first movement of the Violin Concerto, the overture to "King Stephen," and the air "Adelaide." The instrumental performances call for no especial remarks. Mr. Carrodus played the movement from the Violin Concerto in a masterly manner, and was applicated by the entire audience. Mr. Vernon Rigby sang the air, which, though it appeared to tax to the utmost his vocal powers and mans of expression, manifested the possession of a pleasing voice and nice feeling. The audience demanded its repetition somewhat persistently.

The singer may be remembered some three or four years ago, in the Luden concert-rooms, as a promising tenor. He has since studied in Italy, whence he has just returned, and intends confining his future prodessional efforts to his native country. The real talents of Mr. Vernon Rigby will be more properly estimated when he has been heard several times. The offer singer, Madame Agatha States, in the grand aria dintrata, "Elim ii, involami," from Signor Verdi's "Ernani," created a dided effect by her powerfal ringing tones, and the vicour of her style, but seemed to want something in refinement and finish of voe disation. It appeared, indeed, as though the stage, not the educert-room, was her prop rarena. The sir was encored with acclaenation. Her second song was the old ballad "Good-bye at he door," in which she found equal favour with the audience as her door, in which she found equal favour with the audience as her discussed in the minor

HAIR.

In the present Paris Exhibition in the Neapolitan department devoted to human hair, ia a very curious case, exhibiting the process by which what is termed "chiffonier's hair" is prepared "chilomer's hair is prepared for ornamental purposes. This hair, it may be stated, appears with its roots intact—in other words, it has clearly been torn from the head by violence. When first it came into the market much cierry ocen torn from the head by violence. When first it came into the market, much speculation existed among the hair merchants as to the source from whence it had come. That it had been obtained by violence was evident; but it soon appeared that the violence was exercised by its own owners—in other words, these pieces of hair were neither more nor less than the clearings of the comb at the toilette table. These, in continental cities, find their way into the streets—there are no dustinus there—whence they are collected by the chiffoniers and sold to the hair merchants. A writer in the Hairdresser's Journal, speaking of the singular exhibition of the little knots of toilet hair he found in one of the cases, says:—"The first process to which the manufacturer submits them is to sort them into colours; and here I find them divided into some eight or nine separate colours, of which the dark most decidedly predominates, thus showing the Italian climate. The second process is to disentangle these masses of hair by carding them. . They are now submitted to the fourth operation—a secret, I presume, to the Italian manufacturer—that of turning, or, in plain words, putting all the hairs with the roots at one end. The whole process is interesting, as exhibiting the manufacture of an article that has always been surrounded with doubts and suspicion:" and we may add that it affords a singular example of the care with which every scrap of hair; day by day growing more valuable in the markets of Europe, is collected and returned to human heads, if not those from whence they originally came. Among the peasantry of our own country it would be considered most unlucky to throw away such scraps of hair; it is the universal practice to collect and burn them. A writes in Notes and Queries says that they imagine that, if left about, the birds would build their neets and Queries says that they imagine that, if left about, the birds would build their neets and Queries says that they imagine that, if left about, the birds would build t



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

The opinion of well-informed foreigners on the institutions of a different country to their own is said to be equivalent to the judgment of posterity. If this can be predicted of M. Lejean's views on the value of English government in India our national vanity has good reason to be gratified. In two interesting articles by that writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes, he discusses the chances which Russia would have in an invasion of India from the North, and he is not disposed to rate them very high, but he concludes as follows:— THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

and he is not disposed to rate them very high, but he concludes as follows:—

"After all, the great defensive power of England in India does not consist in its military resources, but in the admirable government it has organised, in the benefits which it has conferred on the natives, in the interest that India has to remain English. It only requires to read the records which are at hand of the last two centuries to ascertain what the lot was of the trader and the ryot under the Mogul Empire, the Peahwas, or the Marathas; and there is no better method of appreciating the progress which has been made subsequently under British Government both in the general welfare and that of individuals. The insurrection of 1857 did not show that India was discontented or that it desired to restore its native princes; it was merely a movement of Pratorian guards with a religious pretext, and was directed as much against the Hindus as against English rule.

The mass of the people took no part in the movement, and now no more than then would an invading army find any recruits except in a small number of irreconcileable fanatics and in the floating population and badmashes of the bazaar. The timid, mild, docile Hindus, sharp and observant, knows perfectly well that he has no interest in a change of masters, and that no government can give him security for liberty in all civil and religious matters, equally before the law, or protection to person and property in a higher degree than that which now rules over him."

The articles in question are well worth reading.

The articles in quastion are well worth reading.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eight-pence per lb. cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVT.]

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Gentlemen, before starting for the Continent, should go to Jones & Co's, 73, Long Acre, and purchase one of their Half-Guinea Hats (the Hamilton), new shape, which, for style and durability cannot be equalled.—Jones & Co. Manufacturers, 73, Long Acre.—[ADVT.]

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

THE career of this distinguished statesman is so well known, and his name so familiar, that in presenting his portrait we need only glance at the general incidents of a useful life that would take volumes to particularize. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, P.C., was born in 1809; and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford (Dublin 1st in classics and mathematics, 1831; M.A. 1834, Hon. D.C.L. 1848). He is a Deputy Lieut. of Wiltahire; he was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1859 to 1866, and has held the following offices: - Lord of the Treasury, 1834; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1835; Vice-President, 1841—3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843—5; Master of the Mint, 1841—5; Secretary of State to the Colonies, 1845—6; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852—5. In 1858, he was sent as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Isles. Is suthor of an elaborate work on Homer, and various other works; was Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, 1859—65. He married, in 1839, Catherine, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, 8th Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. He was first returned for South Lancashire in 1865, having proviously represented Newcastle, 1832—45, and Oxford University, 1847—65.

The Police in Doubt.—A few sessions back a man named George Dundas was convicted before the recorder at the Central Criminal Court of a highway robbery accompanied by violence upon a gentleman named Thorne, a collector in the service of Messre. Young and Buinbridge, the Wandsworth brewers, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and to receive twenty lashes with the cat. Grave doubts were entertained at the time that Dundas was the man who had committed the robbery, he having been convicted on the evidence of the prosecutor alone, who was however positive to his identity. It seems that both the recorder, the police, and the prison authorities are now convinced that there has been a mistake, and that steps, will be forthwith taken to procure a pardon for the prisoner. In consequence of the doubts which arose immediately after Dundas's conviction as to his guilt, the sentence of flogging was not carried out.

JUST OUT, STEAM ENGINES (Patent), price 1s. 6d. each, of horizontal construction, manufactured entirely of metal fitted with copper boiler, steam pipe, furnace, &c., complete. Will work for hours if supplied with water and fuel. Sent carriage free, safely packed in wooden case, for 24 stamps.—Tarylo Brothers, 21, Norfolk-road, Essex-road, Islington, London. Established 1859, —[ADVT.]

ETIQUETTE FOR COUR-

A VALUABLE work has just appeared, and one which will produce an impression on society in general. Madame has contesse de Bessauville has entered the literary arena as authoress of a "Guide du Cérémonial." Henceforth no luckless wight need tremble lest he should commit an awkward mistake in presence of emperors, ministers, or other high personages, if unaccustomed to the precincts of palaces, and compelled to seek an audience from a crowned head. He has only to be armed with the volume in question, and he may confidently brave all the gold-coated chamberlains in Europe. The amount of genufications to be performed before reaching the Emperor are curious to read of. From the salle d'attente the petitioner is summoned by the chamberlain on duty, by whom he is escorted to the Emperor's salon. At the door he is to make a low bow, or sweeping curtaey, as the case may be; walking a few steps further, he is to renew this salutation; advancing towards the sovereign, he is to make a third, and await respectfully till he addresses him. "Oui, Sire," or "Non, Sire," or "Madame," is the correct mode of replying to their Majesties, who are invariably spoken to in the third person. The three bows appear to me an awfully difficult task to get through, and since this valuable work of Madame la Comtesse has appeared I have resolved to engage a dancing master, and forthwith acquire the art of genufications. However monkey-like these laws of etiquette read, they more or less exist in every country. Unless of Imperial blood, the Czar's guests stand whilo they are admitted to the honour of seeing him condescend to eat. Louis X.IV. decreed that at the councils, when despatches were received and opened, the Ministers should remain standing, however long the council might last. Till the Revolution in France, ladies presented to the Queen kiesed the edge of her dress, while duchesses were allowed to kiss the said garment at the knees. Well might Jules Norive write a book on "La Bétise Humaine." The only wonder is that he did not extend s

PANICS IN PARIS.

THE Times, referring to the panic on the Paris Bourse, doubts the ability of the executive or the legislative power in any country to do much towards the cure of an evil of this nature. Gambling at the Bourse has become an inveterate habit, and the world has heard of men of rank, high in office, who have made colossal fortunes by it—men to whom the ups and down of the share list were not even a game of them to the same unlawful purposes as loaded dice in a blackleg's hands. Independent, however, of the consummate requery of the few, and of the credulity and timidity of the many, there is no doult that this unprecedented sensitiveness of the money market in a great measure arises from the equivocal attitude of some of the Continental Governments. Were even the most ferocious of "bears" to attempt to convulse our own or our neighbours' Exchange by the report that Lord Stanley had determined to revive the Tudors' claims on Calais, or to enforce the reversionary rights of the Guelpha on Hanover, we could not expect any extraordinary heaviness of Consols to ensue. But one can hardly feel assured that, after all, some spark of fire may not be smouldering under that vast amount of Franch smoke. The Emperor Napoleon's wisdom, it would be impossible to deny it, is too deeply involved in mystery. His language is too designedly ambiguous, oracular: his policy is too wavering, tentative, contradictory. As it was said of Louis XI., and applied to Louis Phillippe:—"A monarch like him compromises the whole world." So far as any meaning can be attached to the Emperor's speeches, the Times understands him to be earnestly bent on peace. It thinks that for him, or for any possible ruler of France, peace is daily becoming a more pressing necessity, and that there is nothing that the might not run the risk of losing by war. But what avails the fact that this is the Emperor's own conviction if he will neither speak out nor be silent—if he will blow hot and cold with the same breath, acknowledge the necessity of per

Which is It?—The following advertisement appears in a Dutch newspaper:—"Binnen weinige weken zal verschijnen, 'Circe,' een Nieuwe Roman van Ms. Braddon, voorkomende in Belgravia en door Babington of Babbington White aan het Fransch van Octave Feuillet ontleend."—There is more confusion here than in the English advertisement of the same book, but there is also more honesty. "A new novel of Miss Braddon's, derived from the French of Octave Feuillet by Babington White," is just intelligible, but is it correct? What authority has the Dutch publisher for announcing that the new romance, which is not new, is "van Ms. Braddon"?—Pall Mall Gazette.

OUR NEW ACQUAINTANCE.

DR. Finn, of Killalce, in county Clare, was well known in those parts,—the confines, that is, of the counties Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, and Galway,—as was the bishop himself, who lived in the same town, and was as much respected. Many said that the doctor was the richer man of the two, and the practice of his profession was extended over almost as wide a district. Indeed the bishop, whom he was privileged to attend, although a Roman Catholic, always spoke of their dioceses being conterminate. It will, therefore, be understood that Dr. Finn,—Malachi Finn was his full name,—had obtained a wide reputation as a country practitioner in the west of Ireland. And he was a man sufficiently well to do, though that boast made by his friends, that he was as warm a man as the bishop, had but little truth to support it. Bishops in Ireland, if they live at home, even in these days, are very warm men; and Dr. Finn had not a penny in the world for which he had not worked hard. He had, moreover, a costly family, five daughters and one son, and, at the time of which we are speaking, no provision in the way of marriage or profession had been made for any of them. Of the one son, Phineas, the here of the following pages, the mother and five sisters were very proud. The doctor was accustomed to say that his goose was as good as any other man's goose, as far as he could see as yet; but that he should like some very strong evidence before he allowed himself to express an opinion that the young bird partook, in any degree, of the qualities of a swan. From which it may be gathered that Dr. Finn was a man of common sense. Phineas had come to be a swan in the estimation of his mother and sisters by reason of certain early successes at college. His father, whose religion was

PORT ELIOT, CORNWALL.

PORT ELIOT, CORNWALL.

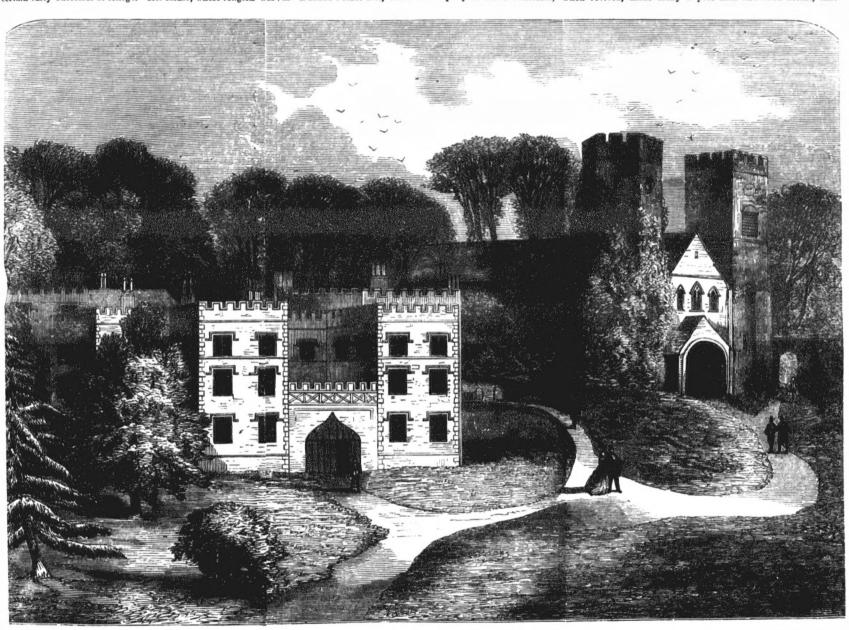
Many parts of Cornwall are rugged and moorish, and its general aspect bleak and dreary, but it still has valleys of great beauty and fertility, and seats, ruins, towns, and villages that will well repay the tourist or the artist for a visit. Among these is Port Eliot, the seat of Earl St. Germains, an engraving of which we this week give. It is situate in the town of St. Germains. It is an object of great attraction to strangers from the picturesqueness of its situation. It was formerly called Porth Prior, from an Anglo-Saxon religious house granted to Richard Eliot in 1565. It stands beside the ancient church, and notwithstanding extensive modernization, retains a venerable and stately character. In the apartments are many valuable pictures and works of art. The grounds are extensive, and beautifully arranged, and a branch of the river Tidi here widens into a beautiful lake.

THE HAWAIIAN THRONE.

A SAN FRANCISCAN newspaper gives the following particulars of the sovereignty of Hawaii:—"The present King is slowly dying. He leaves no heir, but under the Hawaiian law and usage he may designate someone who shall succeed him after his death, his choice being made with the approval of his Cabinet, and publicly proclaimed. In the event of the King dying without issue or designated heir, a choice is made by the chiefs or nobles, and ratified by the people. King Kamehameha is superstitious and believes that under the influence of some sorcery, he will die on a certain day; and he believes that his life will be cut ahort by any provision made against the time of his death. Prince William, commonly known as 'drunken Prince Bill,' has a small party of native adherents,

LADY DEALERS.

I pancy that the Old Clothes Exchange does not flourish as much as it once did, inasmuch as a new class of old clothes collectors have arisen who do more business than the dirty Polish Jews; householders were ashamed for them to be seen at their doors. I allude to the costermongers, who at certain seasons of the year turn flower-dealers, and obligingly offer to barter them for any old clothes we may possess. There are few ladies who can resist this appeal: holding up a charming fuchsia or a geranium in full bloom, he tempts our wives and our sisters with a, "Any old clothes, ma'am, old dresses, boots or shoes? This splendid flower for a 'weskit,' ma'am—anything, ma'am, you want to throw away." The temptation is too great for any woman with floral tastes to withstand—wardrobes are forthwith searched, and very often clothes that are anything but worn out are bartered for a fourpenny pot of flowers. There is something in the spirit of barter which overcomes a woman's prudence; she will gamble in this innocent manner, and get taken in, of course, as egregiously as the Vicar of Wakefield's son when he bartered the horse for a gross of green spectacles. Nobody cares what becomes of our old rusty hats, or our old broken boots, and their resurrection in the shape of a charming flower is a thing to rejoice at; but when a man finds his second best waistocat is gone, and is assured that it really was too shabby to wear, the appearance of the peripatetic coster at your door in the spring months is a caution. When the bargain has been more even, the gain is double: the flower is a bright and sweet reminder of the dusty refuse that was always in the way, and the old hats and boots, when revived, make many a poor man and child decent, that



PORT ELIOT, THE SEAT OF EARL ST. GERMAINS.

that all the Irish Roman Catholics indulge, had sent his son to Trinity; and there were some in the neighbourhood of Killaloe,—patients, probably, of Dr. Duggin, of Castle Connell, a learned physician who had spent a fruitless life in endeavouring to make head against Dr. Finn,—who declared that old Fnn would not be sorry if his son were to turn Protestant and go in for a fellowship. Mrs. Finn was a Protestant, and the five Miss Finns were Protestants, and the doctor himself was very much given to dining out among his Protestant friends on a Friday. Our Phineas, however, did not turn Protestant up in Dublin, whatever his father's secret wishes on that subject might have been. He did join a debating society, to success in which his religion was no bar; and he there achieved a sort of distinction which was both easy and pleasant, and which, making its way down to Killaloe, assisted in engendering those ideas as to swanhood of which maternal and sisterly minds are so sweetly susceptible. "I know half a dozen old windbags at the present moment," said the doctor, "who were great fellows at debating clubs when they were boya." "Phineas is not a boy any longer," said Mrs. Phinn. "And windbags don't get college scholarships," said Matilda Finn, the second daughter. "But papa always snubs Phinny," said Barbara, the youngest. "I'll snub you, if you don't take care," said the doctor, taking Barbara tenderly by the ear;—for his youngest daughter was the doctor's pet.—Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.—The Austrian Minister of Finance proposes to attempt a consolidation and unification of the national debt of Austria. At present he has to deal with twenty-four loans contracted on different conditions. It is also proposed to suppress the arrangements as to the redemption of the debt, which involve an annual charge of £2,300,000. The policy of this latter step seems doubtful, as redemption has been the one commendable feature in Austrian finance.

who espouse his claim to the throne for the reason that he is allied to the old Kamehameha stock, and, except the present sovereign, is the only male representative of that once powerful family. But he is a young man of notoriously bad habits, and, like Kamehameha, is shortening his days by his vices. Though he is naturally a man not of that bitter kind in which we in England are apt to suppose of great talent, such are his habits and reputation, he could not possibly command any support worth mentioning should a contest arise. The probability is, however, that there will be no contest, but that the choice of the nobles and of the people will fall upon Mrs. Bishop, whose name is most frequently mentioned in connection with the Hawaiian succession by those who are well informed in Sandwich Island politics. Mrs. Bishop is a lineal descendant from one of the powerful chiefs who were rivals and coadjutors of the great Kamehameha who conquered the islands and compelled an acknowledgment of his sovereignty, like a Royal old usurper as he was. Of superior intellectual endowments, excellent education, a mind improved by travel, popular among the natives, it is thought that Mrs. Bishop has superior qualifications for the position to which her rank and station seem to entitle her. In the event of an election, she will be sure to receive the support of the nobles or chiefs, the missionaries, the foreign residents, and, through these, the whole people of the islands. Mrs. Bishop, though a pure blood descendant from a powerful chief, is the wife of an American banker at Honolulu."

On Saturday morning the open spaces round London were covered with frost, and ice, though to a slight extent, had formed on the waters in the parks. The weather was more like that of December than the autumn month of October. Reports received by Mr. Glashier state that a remarkable change in the weather had set in all over the country, and that snow and hail had fallen in the north.

otherwise would have gone badly covered head and foot. It is marvellous what can be done with an old hat by the use of a little stiffening and black dye; and the boots even, when they are too bad to serve the adult, are capable of being cut up into boots and shoes for children.—Casseli's Magazine.

WE hear that Sam Rogers has recovered from his late severe

illness.

German Elections.—The North German Reichstag seems fully determined to have none but properly elected members in its bosom. General Vogel von Falkenstein's election has been annulled. The election of Savigny, at which the soldiers had a greater share than was exactly necessary, has been looked into most carefully, and the latest delinquent now under the careful consideration of a special committee is no less a person than Prince Albrecht (the father) himself. It appears that his election papers, when examined by the committee of the House, were perfect, and his election was consequently declared valid. Now, however, a protest, signed by the electors of the "Election Circle" itself, has been laid before the House, which, in twenty-two points, proves that an undue agitation was resorted to, and that manipulations of different kinds have taken place.

Ban Broon—Ban Broon—When the health begining to fail

different kinds have taken place.

BAD BLOOD—BAD BLOOD.—When the health begining to fail and symptoms of bodily decline are apparent, "The BLOOD PURIFIER"—OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—alone can arrest the downward progress. It gives tone to the feeble pulse, flesh to the emaciated body, and strength and fresh blood to the declining system. Testimonials on each bottle from General Wm. Gilbert, of the Indian Army; the Hon. the Dean of Lismore; ordered also by the Apothecaries' Hall, London. Sold by all Druggists. CAUTION.—Get the red and b'us wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in Centre. None others are genuine.—[ADVT.]

THEATRES. Garden Concerts - (At Eight).

THRATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.—Covent Garden Concerts — (At Eight). It is the direction of Mr. John Russell.

DRURY LANE.—King John—The Miller and His Men. Seven.

HAYMARKET.—Romeo and Juliet.—To Paris and Back for Five Pounds.—My Husband's Ghost. Seven.

Adelpat.—The Irish Tutor—Masks and Faces—The School for Tigers. Seven.

Lychem.—The Mistress of the Mill—(At Eight). The Lady of Lychem.—The Mistress of the Mill—(At Eight). The Lady of Lychem.—Seven.

Princess's.—Poor Pillicoddy — (At a Quarter to Eight). Aradi-da-Poqua—Number One Round the Corner. Seven.

Olympic.—Betty Martin—The Liber—Patter c. Clutter—Cool as a Cucumber. Seven.

Sirand—Our Domestics—William Tell with a Vengeance—Dafas a Post. Seven.

Holdon Theatre.—Dand lion's Dodges—(At a Quarter to Eight) For Love—A S.S. Seven.

Prince of Walles's.—Custe—Strah's Young Man. Half-past Seven.

New Royalty.—Meg's Diversion—(At Half-past Nine) The Latest Edition of Black-Eyed Susan—Mrs. White. Half-past Seven.

Saller's Wells.—Azal, the Prodizal—The King's Musketeer.

New Royalty.—Meg's Diversion—(At Annal Latest Edition of Black-Eyed Susan—Mrs. White. Haltpast Seven.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Alath, the Prodical—The King's Musketeer. New Surrey.—Nobedy's Child—(At Eight). A Cure for the Fidgets. Seven.

Royal Amphitheathe and Chauss.—The Fiend of Earth, Air. Fire and Water.—Startling Effects—Followed by Secres in the Archa—(Commence at Eight). Grand Morning Performance every Saturday at Half-past Two.

Britannia—Broak but Not Bend. (Quarter to Seven.)—American Minstrels—Japinese Tommy—Lion Limb, King of the the South Sea Islands.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.— Phere.

Dritish Museum; Chelsea Hoopital; Courts of Lew and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; Fast India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Ilstanic Gardens and Pleoure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster, Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—Payment Required.

Crystal Palace, Sydenbam; Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; Royal Academy; British Institution; Society of British Artists; Water Colour Societies; Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; Thames Tunnel; Tussaud's Waxwork, Baker-street Bazaar; Zoological Gardens.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.)

FANNY F.— Infusoria are very small microscopic animals.

ELIZA P.— Write again.

S. S.—Not at present.

E. Maktin.— The MS. has not come to hand.

ZETA.—We do not insert poetical contributions. Send them to the "London Herald," a Family Magazine, One Penny Weekly.

The Milustrated Melcekly News.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867. (REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE pear is ripe. A little cloud no bigger than a man's hand has been gathering in the South. Its volume increases day by day, presently it will acquire the violence of a hurricane, and then the pear will fall. The pear is more than ripe, it is absolutely rotten and corrupt through its tenacious clinging to the parent bough. rupt through its tenacious clinging to the parent bough. The trunk of the tree is also fungus-caten, mildewed, and ready to crumble into dust at the first touch. It is contrary to the rules of nature that anything in such a state can linger on. The tree may be propped up, but fall it must, sooner or later, if only from its inherent rottenness. Let us expound our parable. The tree is the temporal power of the Pope, the pear is Pius the Ninth, the props are French bayonets, the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand is the gallant band of liberating Red Shirts who are doing their work though their noble leader is champing the bit at Caprera. The volunteers already on Roman soil are working wonders. If the telegrams are to be trusted, the insurrection which has been so long expected has at insurrection which has been so long expected has at length actually broken out in the Papal States, and the advantage so far has been on the side of the insurgents. of course, it is still uncertain whether or not the news is true, or if true what is the degree of its importance. is true, or if true what is the degree of its importance. The course of events lately has much diminished the interest of a matter of vast importance in itself. The temporal power has withstood a great number of shocks and lived through all sorts of changes; but it is, and long has been, clear enough that it is gradually settling like a sinking ship, and that at some time or other, it is of course impossible to say precisely when, it will come to an end. The people living under Papal rule are watching events. When they see that the good work is likely to prosper, having hesitated to risk their lives and the safety of their families in an enterprise which might be nipped in the bud, they will flock to the standard of the Garibaldians; red-shirted volunteers will swarm across the frontiers in numbers that will defy all the vigilance of the Italian troops, even could those troops be relied on to make strenuous efforts to baille a scheme with which they sympathise, when once it seems likely to succeed. Let the Garibaldians once show that they can hold their own for a few day on Roman ground, and the insurrection will assume proportions truly formidable to the small army and timid Court that alone stand between Pius IX, and a disaffected people. The result it would be rash to anticipate. The absence of Garibaldia is of great impor-The course of events lately has much diminished the indisaffected people. The result it would be rash to anticipate. The absence of Garibaldi is of great importance, as it leaves the adventurers without a head capable of commanding their undivided allegiance, and securing must smile.

to them the confidence of the " whole party of action. But the gap will be worthily filled by some patriot who will be raised up for the occasion. It would seem that among Garibaldi's many natural advantages must be numbered apparently the gift of prophecy. He told his countrymen that the first cool days in autumn would bring them to Rome; the very earliest in the vintage mouth have brought his red shirts within sight of St. Peter's dome. Probably the Zouaves and other foreign month have brought his red shirts within sight of St. Peter's dome. Probably the Zouaves and other foreign mercenaries will be sufficiently strong to protect the Vatican, and before the Roman malcontents are joined by their outward auxiliaries the Royal troops will pour in in the name of public order and in defence of the person of the Pontiff. Up to the very latest news fresh bodies of Italian regular troops w. ro being sent forward towards the Roman frontier. A force of more than 60,000 men was assembled there awaiting marching orders, and, if we may believe a telegram which has never been confirmed or contradicted, the command, which had been first entrusted to the Duke of Mignano, had, at the eleventh hour, been transferred to the hands of Chaldini. With the occupation of all the territory, and the close investment of the capital, the beginning of the end will come. The Pope has repeatedly and even very lately expressed his firm resolution to abide at his post, and, indeed, ever since his return from Gaeta he has made no mystery of his aspirations to the crown of martyrdom, and over since his return from Gaeta he has made no mystery of his aspirations to the crown of martyrdom, and of his readiness, under any pressure of necessity, to take refuge within those catacombs whence the Church originally came forth triumphant. We do not imagine the Pope will be tried thus far. The movement of which we are now the spectators has been long foreseen and provided for, and we may well believe that the French and the Italian monarchs have come to a clear understanding, and that the latter is to push his conquests to to the very gates of the great city, putting off the removal of his seat of government to its natural capital till such time as the Papal throne be vacant by the death of the present occupant. Even so obvious a consummation as this, however, will be found practically to leave not a little part of the Papal question unsolved. The Pope may remain in Rome, and may be indulged in the mere name and shadow of his departed sovereignty; still, the Romans will put forth their claims to self-government, and whatever form of municipal administration may be contrived for their bareful such that the contribution of the paper. sovereignty; still, the Romans will put forth their claims to self-government, and whatever form of municipal administration may be contrived for their benefit will have to be framed on those principles of freedom which have become the vital air of all civilized people. How the Papal Court will manage to thrive in the full glare of a liberal press, and in the strong tide of new-world ideas which it has for so many years striven to keep out, is more than the most fervid imagination can conceive. Now let us look on the dark side. Were the out, is more than the most fervid imagination can conceive. Now let us look on the dark side. Were the insurrection to fail, no government would be able to bear up against such a storm of public wrath and indignation as would then be excited. For the defeat of the insurgents, the reconsolidation of the Papal power, the bitter disappointment of Italy, the fruitless bloodshed the punishments that would follow, would all be ascribed—and with perfect justice—to the Italian Government; and the reliev of that Government would be ascribed to the punishments that would follow, would all be ascribed—and with perfect justice—to the Italian Government; and the policy of that Government would be ascribed to that which the Italians most suspect, and most detest—subserviency to France. It is by the arrest of Garibaldi that the insurrection has been half paralysed; and if it had been prevented the Italians might have acquiesced. But in its defeat, after prevention has failed, they will not acquiesce. The Republicans will seize the occasion to repeat louder than ever their denunciations of Royal perfidy, and Moderate treason; and the exasperated enthusiasm of the nation will respond to their cry. The King is popular only in his own dominions; the Ministers are popular nowhere; Garibaldi is the idol of all Italy except Pichnent, and the jealousy of Piedmont, which pervades the rest of Italy, would be another element of danger to the monarchy. The fall of the Ministry would be certain; the Throne would be in danger. All this the King and his advisors have risked, in order to keep faith with France, and to observe the Convention of September. That they have incurred this risk—that the risk is due as much to their inability to prevent the insurrection as to their success in arresting its leader and turning back a large part of his followers—should be a sufficient answer to all doubts of their loyalty, and of the sincerity of their effort. It was their palpable interest either to let Garibaldi go and do their utmost to ensure their success, or to prevent the attempt altogether. As they did not do the first, we must believe that they sincerely tried to do the latter. That they intended permanently to uphold the I apal rule no one can imagine; that they intended honestly to observe the September Convention during the period to which it was really meant to apply—the lifetime of the present Pontiff—does appear almost certain. Garibaldi has hurried on the events which must in any case have gradually accomplished his object; and in doing baldi has hurried on the events which must in any case have gradually accomplished his object; and in doing so, while he may have hastened success, he has certainly so, while he may have hastened success, he has certainly brought about a fearful risk, not only of failure, but of ruin. However the matter may stand—whether Italy is to be officially one in a few weeks or months—whether that event is to be postponed during the lifetime of the Pope—whether, as is suggested by some of our contemporaries, the Pope is to be reduced to a roi failurent ruling over the Vatican and St. Peter's—in short, whatever is to be the immediate course of events, one thing is quite clear, that the end of the temporal power, and the institution of a new power constituted on diametrically opposite principles, is close at hand. In the name of progress, of Liberalism throughout the world, of the elevation of thought and the freedom of the mind; in the name of that high civilisation to which we are apthe name of that high civilisation to which we are approaching, we wish the insurgents success, fully believing that they are engaged in a work upon which heaven

PUBLIC OPINION.

GARIBALDI AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

GARIBALDI AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

All the particulars of the new escape and re-capture of Garibaldi tend to confirm the suspicion that something very like a farce is being played between the parties; that Garibaldi, bound by his speeches to go to Rome, is perpetually renewing his attempts to set out on his way, and that the Government, aware of the means it can at all times dispose of to thwart his ultimate purpose, is now unwilling to allow, and almost to encourage, his bootless escay Certainly, were both parties in real earnest, the same trick could hardly have been played more than once. The position is undiposed in the properties of the course of circumstances; for Garibaldi is not strong enough to break through the September Convention, and Rattazzi must have the convention repealed, or at least revised, at any cost. By thus following each his own course tkey unconsciously bear each other out and play into each other's hands. M. Nigra's ostensible mission to Biarritz was that of "verbally completing the informeri a received by the French Government respecting the loyal nutmide of M. Rattazzi." There could be no harm, however, in the Minister calarging on the difficulties and dangers of that artim to and throwing out some hirts as to its precuriousness. Gardett has been arrested; his volunteers are partly dispersed, but insurance to the party of action. The Italian Government machine, are the Pope from its moderate friends, but searcely from its radical enemies. From the onset of armed bands the Papel trontier may be gaarded, but hardly against the intrusion of unraned individuals. The King's Government has no right to interfere with the citizens' movements, and even by the arrest of Gardadi it has gone far beyond its strictly legal powers, and will have a heavy account to render to the national representation. The September Convention has become an immense financial and political difficulty for the Italian Government; the Papel question in Italy is clear gain to republicanism. If M. Nigra is aware of the the weight of these arguments in themselves and of the vents accruing to them from the momentous changes in the situation of Italy and Europe, he may easily find that they fall on no unwindness. The fall of the temporal power is a great drama of which two acts have been already played out. The master mind which has brought matters so far is hardly likely to shrink from that final catastrophe which it more than probably deemed inevitable from the beginning.—Times. from the beginning .- Times.

NEW PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A return lately printed by order of the House of Commons has completely falsified the anticipation that after the crash of last year it was all up with company promotion and formation. Between the 1st of June, 1866, and the 31st of May, 1867, no fewer tam 543 new companies were registered, all but a dozen or so of which were formed in accordance with the Companies Act, 1862. Many of the larger concerns are mere re-constructions of previously established companies. The largest of the new undertakines is the Belgian Public Works Company, which at first sought to raise £2,000,000. Next come the Suburban Village and Dw Bing Company, which started with a capital of a million, as del the Phoenix Bank and the Liverpool and American Steam Company. The United Discount Corporation, formed shoully after the positive fusing two or three smaller concerns, ranks for 7,50000, the Alexindra Park Company for £520,000; the Emigration Flore and Agency, the New Consolidated Discount, the General Banking, the Styrian Steel and Iron, and several others, for hiff a million, Then we have companies for stock and share broking; for Mickay gun making; Esparto manufacturing; for sinking gold silver, and from mines; for selling land with parliamentary titles; for "united auctions"; for railways in Yucatan; for improvements at Labuan; for gas and waterworks at Cagliari and Vulparaiso; for tea planting, &c.—Herald.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN ENCYCLICAL. THE PAN-ANGLICAN ENCYCLICAL.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN ENCYCLICAL.

The bishops cannot conceive the sense of profound despondency and humiliation which their encyclical has produced on those who were so sanguine as to expect a frank and open recognition, by a least some of the bishops who have appended their names to it, of the wants of the Church of our day. Those who cling to their faith in Christ without wishing to misuse or ignore any one intellectual gift which God has given to the present generacion, will have much ado to believe that the bishops have not agreed on "a form of sound words" expressly intended as an evasion,—expressly intended to give the go-by to every question they were bound to face. Those laymen in the Church of England who claim to be honest disciples of Christ, and feel that it is the greatest husness of life to reconcile God's natural with His revealed unth, to use His full light, whether given as through Christ, or through nature, or through history, and not to be one thing in the prayers, another in their studies, and a third in the world, hevereason to complain bitterly of this mack pastoral. Such words of it ag are true and divine they had before on better authority. What they wanted was honest and learned and plous men's stacere judgment on modern difficulties, and they have got a "form of words which is so comp sed as to eatch signatures from non hed ing the most opposite convictions. What Church can flourish weth as he blind guidance as this f—Spectator.

THE BASIS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

We must controvert the theory, which is that of a fix of Indian writers, mostly officials, that as a matter of pedicy the subject nears

THE BASIS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

We must controvert the theory, which is that or of a factor writers, mostly officials, that as a matter of policy the subject nears should be excluded from any, even the similarly, interference in matters of Government. They have urged that the procedual arbitry which was acquired in the service of England would procably be turned against her by these men in any moment of dinger, and that, therefore, it is necessary to degrade them—to keep if each that may be practicable. Such a theory of government as the cathethat may be practicable. Such a theory of government as the cathethat may be practicable and the lowest ground of inexpediency may be shown to be imposing the lowest fact the ablest natives under British rule now leave it to enter on the less peaceable, but more independent, the of the the lowest ground of inexpediency may be shown to be imposited. As a matter of fact the ablest natives under British rule now leave to enter on the less peaceable, but more independent, the of the native States, where they may still rise to power, and where asystall the avenues to public life are not barred to them. They knex therefore, what they lose by the exclusiveness of the English system of government; and the jealousy begotten by attempts to keep down native talent is fraught with great danger. That the English dominion has been preserved from the plots of these native Ministers of native States is owing to the very institution of these native states, which the school of Lord Dalhousie considered an excession on our Indian Empire. The interests of the Nizara, the Reising on our Indian Empire. The interests of the Nizara, the Reising against other foreign invades or against the outbreaks of Melicit tas and Pindarees, and they accordingly threw their wight not the scale with us in 1857. Yet little pairs have been taken took tivate this incipient loyalty. Pew attentive have been so a same and to impress the native rulers with the presure in the fact of position will be permanently assured and respected. Load the position will be permanently assured and respected. Load the position will be premanently assured and respected. Load the most remarkable instances of objectless impolicy to be faunt in the annals of English rule in India. It is not too late, he sever, frepair it, and latterly some disposition has been shown to do as England is not so strong in India that she can afford to despis an

aid, certainly not the aid of the heads of great historical houses and the sovereigns of wealthy and powerful communities. The foundation of her rule is narrow enough; it rests primarily on the 70,000 men whom at any moment a European war might compel her to reduce by half, or even wholly to withdraw—Chronicle.

her to reduce by half, or even wholly to withdraw—Chronicle.

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.

With the Fenians themselves it is as useless to argue as with wild beasts, but perhaps they may eyentually be convinced that it is dangerous to indulge in their angrenical propensities in the heart of England. An extravaging partiality for Irish competitors is not a common failing among the lower class of Englishmen, nor will street riots and assassinations exercise a favourable influence on public opinion. In the Manchester Town Council the most zealous representatives of advanced opinions have found it expedient to disayow sentiments which they may or may not have formerly utlered in extension of the Fenian conspiracy; and as the purliamentary and municipal trained; as are now nearly identical, it may be assumed that the future constituency and its representatives will recognize the necessity of resisting the extense forms of disorder.—Saturday Review.

The English Deists were answered and shenced by such writers as Bauler, Berkeley, Warburton, Light, and others; and it is pericelly true that these and some other writers, partly aided by the popular enthusiasm, solved by the Helbolists, and still more by the terror excited by the French Revolution, did succeed in neutralizing their open and avowed influence in England. Whether we like it or not, however, it is equally frue, and therefore equally lose considered, that their inducinc in France and Germany largely contributed to the production of genetic which have changed and are changing the whole framework of society, of thought, and of morals. The specific character of the enormous change, which may be called collectively the Revolution, is due principally to the influence of opinions more of less radically opposed to all theology, and especially fo all Cirystan theology. No one with the commonest powers of apprehension can look at the state of Europe at large without seems find that the check given to the progress of these views by the excesses of the French and that, as the way of such controversies is, it will have to be taken up at the precise opini at which it was interrupted, and argued and re-argued till at last a result has been reached. Such being the fact, the question is, how the friends of the Church of England ought to deal with it. Sayeral courses are possible. The easiest and high more natural, and affort sight the sawar, course is yery rimple and obvious. It is to tream, "We have nothing in common; we generally and affort sight the sawar, course in progress of the sawar and against the truth of the facts stated in the Academ Coreal, and against the being and attributes of Gol, you are to to give up our whole case, to commit a deally sin, and to even in the control of the progress of the control of t

paraively harmless things, that it may be worth while to recall what it really was:—

"Sir,—With the deepest regret I have perused your severe criticism of 'Circe' in this evening's impression. The discovery of the theft from M. Ociave Feuillet has fallen like a thun-lerbolt on my senses. Let me at once assure your readers, those who are ubscribers to Belgrayia, that I was unconscious of Mr. Babington White's deception, he having undertaken to contribute an original novel. As the worker of precious metals will never refuse for his honeur's sake to take back the base sind he may have sold, unconsciously, for gold, so I should wish at once to publish my willingness to return the amounts paid by my subscribers for those numbers of Belgracia in which 'Circe' has usurped a place.—I am, Sir, yours mithfully,

"Richmond, Sept. 16, 1867."

As a forgery this letter was of course very reprehensible, and we are very serry it imposed upon us. But it is quite clear that publishing it no harm could have been intended, because it is such a letter as would have reflected great credit upon Miss Braddon had it been genuine, and we had no doubt it was genuine. Its honourable tenor, so much what might have been expected under the circumstances, helped to mislead us; and of that we are not ashamed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

AN ANGRY CHAIRMAN.

The chairman of the Caledonian Railway Company has been made angry by the criticism which the management of that property has provoked. This, of course, is very much what might have been expected; and no one supposes that the conduct of a board is so irredoemably bad that an ingenious chairman can say nothing in defence of it. To almost every attack there is commonly a reply of some sort; the public can only judge of opposing statements by the facts which support them. If the Caledonian Company be eventually proved to be really earning its high dividends, we shall all be heartily glad of it. But if, on the other hand, it is paying these high dividends out of a perpetually augmenting capital, there surely can be no harm in suggesting that the practice had be better discontioused, because it must end in bankruptcy. The late chairman of the North British went so far as to avow that it was part of the functions of a chairman to deceive, not only the shareholders, but even his fellow-directors. We do not, suppose that this is Colonel Salkeld's view of a chairman's duties, but he certainly acted with too much prudence when he declined to grapple with the facts upon which the warning criticism he resents so much was based. It has been asked, on the face of Colonel Salkeld's own half-yearly accounts, whether a railway company which kept some 500 engines in work, and did not renew a single one at the expense of revenue—which, again, out of more than 1,000 coaching stock and 15,000 waggons, threw upon the capital account (whether under the nominal head of "renewals" or "additions") the whole cost of building new ones to replace the old ones that had worn out—were really publishing a candid statement of its profits? To such a question Colonel Salkeld had apparently no answer to give. The chairman states that there is a profit of nearly £100,000 available for dividend among the ordinary shareholders. It is urged, on the contrary, that this sun just other contrary shareholders. It is urged, on the contra

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE Times says that the Mexican Government is reported as being about to appeal to the United States for a loan, although it is well-known that it is unable even to secure the payment of the interest; and such is the confusion which prevails in the country that it is no wonder the cry for annexation to the United States begint to proceed from the Mexican press itself. American politicians will doubtless hear of this demand without annoyance. Mr. Seward has more than once publicly avowed that Mexico must eventually become a part of the United States, and the leaders of the Radical party would not be sorry at this juncture to acquire the popularity which the gain of a country, worth inconceivably more than the territory lately bought from Russia, would bring to them. The new Minister to Mexico, Mr. Ottenbourg, whom Mr. Seward has appointed, appears to have left Washington with instructions which could not fail to render him welcome to Juarez and his followers. In his first interview with the President he assured him of "the sympathy of the United States with the triumph achieved through the heroic constancy of Mexico in her recent struggle for independence and liberal institutions." He was instructed to inform Juarez that the Government and people of the United States desire to cherish and advance "on all occasions the mutual interest and happiness of the two Republics." and that they "looked forward to the time when the promise given by Mexico in her recent struggle for free institutions shall be fulfilled in an equally prosperous career." For this result the world has long been waiting, and yet before it can be achieved the United States must do something more than send plenipotentiaries whose mouths drop honey. The only idea that a Mexican has of government is to assassinate his ruler and leap into his place. If Juarez be re-elected, the course of events will still bring Mexico nearer and nearer to the United States. A nation would have more of the virtue of self-denial than has

CHRISTCHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY.

CHRISTCHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY.

This ancient gate, which is the principal entrance into the principal entrance into the principal entrance and the south side of that sacred and magnificent fabric, and stands nearly opposite Mercers-lane. This splendid specimen of architecture and sculpture was built in the year 1517, by Prior Goldstone. The sides are octagonal, and were formerly finished, above the roofs, by turrets of the same form; but these, having become ruinous, have been taken down as low as the battlements. The lower part is formed by a couple of arches, a larger one for carriages and a smaller one for foot passengers, The whole structure is covered with elaborate carvings of abbots priors, and noble families of the time.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

THE following is an extract from a letter dated Alexand; i., the 22nd of September:—"Our Viceroy has returned at last to his loving (f) people. The Hammatians, for which preparations had long been made, finally came of, and we had no end of pyrotechnic displays for three successive nights. Among the transparencies exhibited were several bearing the words 'Vive Sa Majesté, le Roid 'Egypte,' which seemed to produce on the Viceroy a feeling quite the opposite to that intended. In some of these devices there was the representation of a crown surmounted by a crescent—significant enough, but not so glaringly adulatory as others. The Viceroy's mother went to the expense of creeting several triumphal structures in the grand square, in the centre of which was an illuminated obelisk. The illuminations, however, were by no means so general nor so disinterested as those formerly made for his Highness's predecessor. The Egyptians, indeed, have no reason to be pleased with Ismail Pasha, who bleeds them unmerifully. He has just reduced the salaries of all the employés by one-fifth. Some of the most trustworthy Europeans in the Government service have consequently sent in their resignation, and will retire from the service unless their salaries are restored to the former amount.—The most active preparations are being made throughout Egypt for the Abyssinian expedition, notwithstanding the natural desire of the Abyssinian expedition, notwithstanding the natural desire of the Abyssinian expedition, provinthstanding the natural desire of the Armenians to delay operations in order to give their Bishop Ishak a chance of bringing King Theodore to terms. What with the officers connected with the transit of the reliefs to and from India, and those appointed to superintend the passage of 7,000 mules to Abyssinia, the English military staff in Egypt is getting strong. The ultimate success of the projected invasion cannot be doubted, and if nothing else be gained for the enormous outlay, there will be ample recope

Luxembourg.—There is hope for Luxembourg. The loss of the Prussian garrison, it appears, is not so easy to bear as at first anticipated, and the citizens are trying hard to replace the gallant, profitable band in some chape or other. A deputation which they sent to Innspruck for the purpose of persuading the clerical authorian there assembled to make the town the seat of the long contemplated Roman Catholic German university has met with an encouraging reception. The Luxemburg Word, however, is still sceptical on the subject. It is afraid of the powerful opposition of a certain "party" in the town itself.

FUN OF THE WEEK.

PUNCH.

PUNCH.

A RITUALISTIC KING.—Edward the Confessor.
THE Spirit of Peace.—The worst Geneva.
A Schism to be Approved Of.—A Witticism.
THE Four First of Counsels the Church.—Dr. Travers Twiss,
Dr. Lushington, Coleridge, Q.C., Baddeley, Q.C.
An Appropriate Toast in Honour of the Bishops attending the Pan-Anglician Synod.—Many happy returns (to their Diocesses).
"Physicking Panne": "The Softly" and the Hardy.—D Deputy-Assistant Judge Payne and the Home Secretary.
A Common Remark.—Nobody expected pancakes from the Pan-Anglican Synod—but they seem to have frittered away their time.

me. A-LA-Mode.—What perils ladies will encounter to be in the fashion! They are generally supposed to show timidity in the presence of wild cattle, but they would rather face a mad bull than not have their dresses gored.

not have their dresses gored.

A BAD SEASON.—Sportsman: "I can assure you, what with the rent of the Moor, and my Expenses, and 'what not,' the birds have cost me—ah—a Sovereign apiece!!"—Keeper: "A' weel, sir! 'Deed it's a maircy ye didna Kill na mair o' 'em!!"

SILENCE.—There is a nobody, mistaking himself for a somebody, who writes a trashy article once a week (thank goodness, only once a week!) in the Morning Star, and signs himself "Censor."

Better change it to "Non-sense-sir," and have done with it.

AN UNFASHIONABLE WEDDING.—Our Carpenter, young Sawyer, is about to marry Rose Wood, the cabinet-maker's daughter in the adjoining street. Indeed they have already been "axed" in Church. This will be a Trades' Union perfectly unobjectionable.

THEREBY HANGS A TAIL.—The Sheffield Telegraph contains a conspicuous advertisement announcing the sale of Broadhead's carte at a shilling. We would give twenty times the money to see him whipt at its tail.

IRISH NEWS.—We see it reported that recently the usual celebrations commemorating the raising of the siege of Derry were held, and in a fitting and Hibernian manner—by the singing of "Derry Down"!

Down "!

Photographic.—M. Adolphe Beau has just published the first part of the "Court Album." Of course it contains portraits of members of the Beau monde only.

Q. E. D.—People seem surprised at the recent Fenian outrages. But, considering the numbers of Centres and Circles, it is only natural their conduct should sometimes be out-radius.

Backward or Forwards.—A correspondent, who is, he says. a little backward feels shy about asking for his Funs. He can ask for it a little backward and he will still be all right, for he will get a-nuf for his money either way!

When Found, Make a £500 Note Of.—The escaped Fenians Kelly and Deasy.

READERS—AND READERS.—Looking over the daily and weekly journals, a sub-editor of our acquaintance was led to remark that, whatever their circulation might be, they most of them were in dire need of one reader more—the printer's reader.

RIGHT HE WAS!—An old Indian officer, on hearing that European as well as native troops would be employed in the Abyssinian expedition, exclaimed, "O, si Sikh omnia!"

Literary Note.—A new organ of Irish opinions has been started in London, under the title of the Gael. Well! we know Pat is not averse from "a breeze," so it might blow the proprietors some good.

Fishy.—It may interest our country readers to learn that Hol-

Pat is not averse from "a breeze," so it might blow the proprietors some good.

Fishy.—It may interest our country readers to learn that Holborn has recently been partially gutted—in fact, has lost its Row.

MUSICAL AND LEGAL.—The gentlemen of the legal profession are not, we believe, very much given to vocal and instrumental composition, but we suppose that were a lawyer to compose "a piece," he would write it in 6-8 time.

JUDY.

UNKIND.—"This," said Captain Boosy, on his return from a tour, "is a hazol stick which I cut with my own hands on the Plains of Waterloo ten days ago." "Ah!" said civilian John Thomas, "the Boosies were ever renowned for 'cutting their sticks' on the flold of battle."

THE "Family Miller."—The man who thrashes his wife and Children!

Children!

JOCKEYLAR REMARK.—In racing parlance bakers are spoken
of as "light-weights."

LEGAL.—To measure the length of a lawyer's conscience. Take

of as "light-weights."

Legal.—To measure the length of a lawyer's conscience. Take a rule nist.

An Emony Rules—Theodore.

Nemesis.—Let the Pope be softened! No longer need the ex-King of Naples gnash his teeth at his name! The ex-Dukes of Modena and Tuscany can forgive him! Garibaldi has been pitie! by—Beales.

Don't Make us (s) Cream.—A correspondent writes to ask whether we do not think that most of the London milk must come from Chalk Farm!

Note on the Cesarewitch, from Our Sporting Correspondent.—

"Honesty's the best policy."

Hand-A-rout.—Why is coming into harbour like butter.—Because it is a stearine matter.

A Reflection.—Mr. Beales's soliloquy after recent events.—

"I am as clay in the hands of the Potter!"

Dissolving Views.—Prospects of getting married for ladies who are past thirty— "aged."

The charge of the Light Brigade.—""Only 'apenny a box, Sir!"

THE TOMAHAWK.

THE TOMAHAWK.

It is said apropos of that Belgravian Bird of Prey, Mr. Babington White, that it is he that is the real "Ludy Audley's Secret." Perhaps Miss M. E. Braddon will oblige?

A CERTAIN penny contemporary of ours, spite of its scathing articles against the evils of the system, still finds room in its sacred columns for advertisements of Baby-Farmers. Truly that journal should be omnipotent, for "whom it loveth it chasteneth."

Mr. Beales, we learn from a frothy mouthpiece of the Reform League, is one of the "uncrowned heads" of the world, a king in all but name. Surely the omision of the crown might be supplied. We could suggest a fool's cap. However, perhaps Mr. Sweeting, of Du Guesclin notoriety, might improve upon this idea.

Hidden Good out of Hyde.—Out of the Hyde-park riot has come good. Park-lane is being widened, and a new footway added. This ought to place both reformers and their opponents on a better "understanding" for the future.

Strange, but True.—We are told that a disappointed member of the late Government, who represents a large constituency in the neighbourhood of London, has recently set up a shop in St. James's-street. Perhaps, after all, this may turn out to be a (Nineveh) "bull."

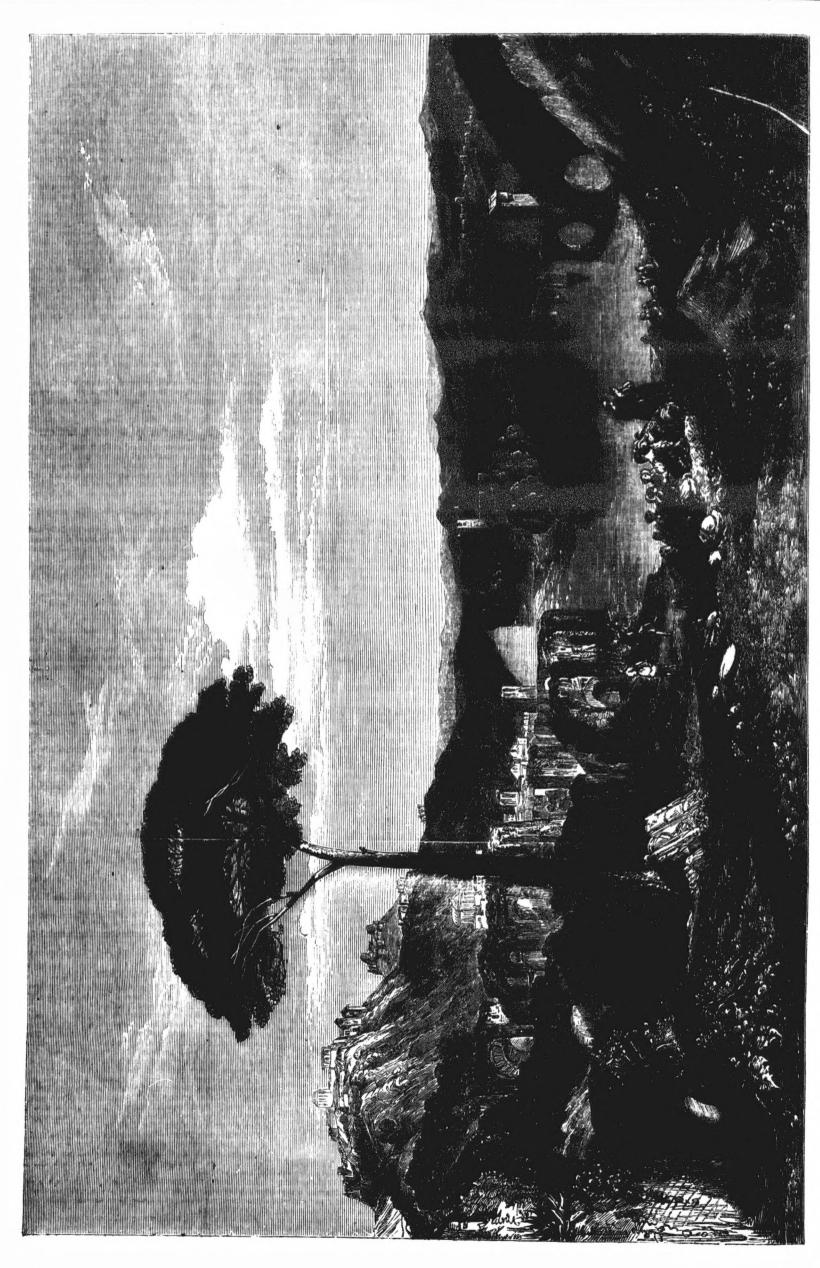
Reckless Extrangance.—It is stated that in the event of a series of revivals taking place at the Adelphi, the management has determined, regardless of all cost, to secure the immediate services of a new duster!

Abuble From, the Boilers.—Yet another new place of entertainment! We have good reason to believe the immediate services of a new duster!

of a new duster!

A BUBBLE FROM THE BOILERS.—Yet another new place of enter-tainment! We have good reason to believe that the South Kensington Museum will change its name, and be known to generations to come as the South Kensington Cole Hole,







CHRIST CHURCH GATEWAY, CANTERBURY.

TALE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

CHAPTER X.

THE STANISH CAPTER

AT the very moment what he potent of the hamp was doing its muck-code work upon the unfortunate Blair, a powerfully built manner before our friends."

"The standard, and wearing his serms unconsolad, turned into a street which held from the river towards the Rod House.

"Pardon. The night is very dark."

"Pardon. The night is very dark."

"Pardon. The night is very dark."

"The your hat is very black?" asked the other.

"Then your hat is very black?" asked the other.

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"This way," whispered he who had run against the first.

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"The your valid had heading of your who was to have the Spanish captain, who was to have the Spanish captain, who was to had the spanish captain, who was to have the spanish captain, who was to had

the whole formula of examination to us, and we admitted him to await your decision in the matter."

"You were very rash, my lord," remarked Sir Edward, darkly, as he regarded the calm and melancholy face of the duke. "Your curiosity, if it be no worse, my lord, may cost you your life."

"Ah, then it is no plot to cut my throat," said Don Voldamon, sheathing his formidable blade and wiping the sweat from his brow. "I thought Harry Redburn had cornered me at last, and that I should never see daylight again."

"Sir Edward Dudley," remarked the duke, as he fixed his large blue eyes, as soft and beautiful as those of a woman, upon the baronet's face, "you and I were never friends, nor have we been enemies. You know me almost as well as I know myself, and know that I have never taken part in those unfortunate struggles which have filled England with widows and orphans. I am neither Royalist nor Republican, though I grieve over the death of King Charles and admire the genius of Cromwell."

"I know that you have been a very sad and melancholy gentleman for many years, my lord," said Sir Edward, involuntarily yielding to the calm superiority and dignified bearing of the duke, and toosing aside his sword as he saw that the other made no gesture of defiance. "But I cannot divine why you have seen fit to intrude here, especially at this time. Is it to take part in our fortunes?"

"I have already said that I know nothing of your projects, and

to intrude here, especially at this time. Is it to take part in our fortunes?"

"I have already said that I know nothing of your projects, and care less, Sir Dudley."

"Then explain why and how you saw fit to intrude upon a company in which all are to be treated either as deadly foes or as true allies."

"Then explain why and how you saw fit to intrude upon a company in which all are to be treated either as deadly foes or as true allies."

"Why I am here I have said. How I became possessed of the means to gain ready admittance, I will not inform you. I came here to meet Carlos Salvador."

"Carlos Salvador!" interrupted the Spaniard. "Know that the King of Spain has somewhat rightly appreciated my services in sinking sundry pirate ships in the Indian seas, and made me a noble, with the title, please your grace, of Marquis of Voldamon; though how plain Sir Harry Redburn has claimed to be a duke possess my knowledge."

Don Voldamon spoke in a haughty, contemptuous tone, often used by men in addressing those whom they have injured, when they have no fear of resentment.

"You need not lord it thus with me, Carlos Salvador, not even if you had carved your blood path to a throne, instead of an empty Spanish patent of nobility," replied the duke, with an easy loftiness, which contrasted broadly with the loud pomposity of the Spaniard. "I know not how many crimes you may have committed in winning your hollow title, and in gaining gold to deek yourself as you are; but I know that you perpetrated an act which has embittered all my life."

"You know that, do you?" said the Spaniard, sarcastically. "I have spoken with dukes before to-night, my lord, and cannot be put down by you, nor by any duke in England—no, not by old Oliver himself!"

"Salvador, I have not sought to quarrel with you——"

"My heart no longer sticks in my throat," interrupted the seabravo, in a cutting, ironical tone, as he contrasted his powerful limbs and enormous breadth of chest with the tall, slender form of the duke.

"Hear what he has to say, Don Voldamon," remarked Sir Edward, "as we have other and more important business to consider."

"I did not come here to quarrel," resumed the duke. "I came

Edward, "as we have other and more important business sider."

"I did not come here to quarrel," resumed the duke. "I came here to meet Don Voldamon, and to ask him to reply to one or two questions, for which I am willing to pay him more than a year's rental of his Spanish estate."

"God's alive!" laughed Don Voldamon. "That's a safe promise, my lord, for my noble king forgot to add a pension to my title, if I must tell the truth. But, since you are willing to place the matter upon a calm sea, my lord, we may sail together, if there

is gold to be had, and no betrayal of my faith to these gentlemen,

s goth to be mad, and no betrayat of my faith to these gentlemen, nor committed of myself," he added quickly.
"You know very well of what I wish to inquire, Don Voldanon," replied the duke, gravely.
"Is it your wish that I shall out these questions in the presence of these gentlemen?"
"It does not matter," said the Spaniard. "It cannot much increase them....."

We will stand aside," remarked Sir Edward. "But be terest the

speedy."

The duke and the Spaniard also stepped from the gentlemen, so that what was said in a subdued tone by one party was unhear.

by the other.
"Don Voldanen, I have promised to reward you, and I think
"Don Voldanen, I have promised to reward you, and I think

"Don Voldamon, I have promised to reward you, and I think Henry Redburn is as true a man as ever he was," said the duke.

"There was a noted difference between your grace and your grace's brother, Wild Redburn," remarked Don Voldamon, whose lofty manner had sunk to the obsequiousness of a man asking a favour, for the duke was rich and generous, and Don Voldamon delighted to finger easily carned gold.

"Let us forget that I have ever had a brother, especially that Wild Herbert Redburn was my brother—"

"Was? Is he dead, my lord?"

"To me, yes, though I do not know whether he lives or not," replied the duke. "Perhaps you do, and therefore I ask the question, does he live or not?"

"As I live myself, my lord, I know not," answered the Spaniard, so sincerely that the duke believed that he spoke that truth.

uth. "Twenty years ago," continued the latter, "iny wife dis-

"Twenty years ago," continued the latter, "my wife disappeared, and you had much to do with that disappearance. You need not deny it, for after years of patient toll and search, I have traced the matter to you—"

"Your brother, my lord," began the Spaniard, but the duke checked him instantly.
"Do not mention him, sir. I know well enough what he had to do with it. But you, his assistant, received my wife while she was insane from the effect of a poisonous drug, on board of your ship. You sailed for unknown parts immediately. There ends my knowledge. Now, what became of my unfortunate wife, Ludy Redburn?"

ship. You sailed for unknown parts immediately. There ends my knowledge. Now, what became of my unfortunate wife, Lady Redburn?"

Don Voldamon answered readily, and with the same convincing air of sincerity as before:—
"My lord, it is true that I did receive Lady Redburn on board my ship, being well paid for it by your brother. He afterwards attempted to pay me more by trying some of his accursed poisons on me, so I have no scruples in making a full and frank confession of the whole sifair, so far as I know. Lady Redburn was, as your grace has said, insane from the effects of some drug administered to her by Herbert Redburn, nor did she eyer recover her reason on board my ship. We sailed for Spain, and there she was conveyed into the interior by Herbert, who had accompanied us. Since then, as I live, I have never seen nor heard of her."

The sadness which years of sorrow had imprinted upon the noble features of the duke grew very dark, for he had expected to learn more from one who had been an active agent in the mysterious abduction of Lady Redburn.

He sighed heavily, and placed his hand upon his heart, as if smitten with sudden pain, and said:—
"Don Voldamon, I must believe you—"
"I swear by the Holy Cross that I have spoken the truth," exclaimed the Spunard, earnestly. "During the voyage, Wild Redburn, to escue paying me my reward for my aid, poisoned a bottle of wine from which he knew I would drink, but my cabin-boy, a thieving fellow, stole the wine, and, drinking it, died. I have no love for Wild Retburn, and if the rascul still lives, by

bottle of wine from which he knew I would drink, but my cabin-boy, a thieving fellow, stole the wine, and, drinking it, died. I have no love for Wild Redburn, and if the rased still lives, by my life, I would delight to run my sword through him. But I have never seen nor heard of him since I put him and the lady ashore in Spain."

"The sister of my wife," said the duke, "disappeared at about the same time. Have you never heard of her fate?"

"Not I, my lord. Lady Alice never fancied my wooing, and I cared little what became of her. Did she not marry Lord ——, Earl of Branchland?"

Earl of Branchland?"

"No; she disappeared almost simultaneously with Lady Redburn, nor have I ever heard heard of her since," replied the duke.
"And now one more question, Don Voldamon, did you bear away the children! Wild Redburn fold me that Lady Redburn in her blind insanity stifled both of the infants. No, my-lord, no infants were put aboard my ship." Earl of Branchland h

blind insanity solited both of the intants. And, my-ford, no lamints were put aboard my ship."

"Great Heaven!" exclaimed the duke, in a burst of pissionate grief, and clasping his hands, "is it possible that the report is true! that the poor mother did murder her twin infants. Yet the sexton hinted that they lived, and would have told all had he lived long enough; but on the very day which he had appointed to place sexton hinted that they lived, and would have told all had he lived long enough; but on the very day which he had appointed to place in my possession proofs of their existence, on that very day he died—died suddenly—a strong, hearty man, in full health, he died in the graveyard upon the very spot where I was to meet him. Don Voldamon, you are brave and sagacious; aid me in my search for my wife and children, if they are alive; and if they are dead, aid me in learning how and where they died. Gold! I would give all I possess to have my mind at case. Swear that you will aid me, and count upon my purse as your own."

"I will swear it upon any tost ever invented by priest or soldier," said the Spaniard. "Give mn a clue and I will follow it though I die in harness. I have been absent from England for many years, except a yearly visit to London, and, therefore, have loss all trail of Wild Itedburn."

"My investigations," remarked the duke, "have informed me that a man named John Cunningham, and who was a servant of Herbert Redburn about that time, is now a soldier in Cromwell's body guard, calling himself John Blair. We must find him, and as speedily as possible. I do not meddle in any political schemes; but while pursaing my sad investigations I have learned that you, as an emissary of the Royalists, are to call at the shop of the alchemist at midnight—but perhaps you have been there?"

"Not I, my lord, for the shop of the alchemist is now filled and surrounded by that same body guard of which you say John Blair makes one. I remember the man; he must be quite advanced in years by this time. He had a burn under one eye, I forgot which—a scar which twisted his mouth awry."

"I can move at will among any of Cromwell's followers," said

surrounded by ...
makes one. I remember the man, ...
years by this time. He had a burn under one eye, I lorge ...
a sear which twisted his mouth awry."
"I can move at will among any of Cromwell's followers," said
the duke, eagerly; "and I am impatient to speak with this man
Blair. Where is the shop of the atch mist?"
"Built up against the entrance of what used to be one of the
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had informed them of the failure of their plot, and that while he held watch near the Hed House he had reorgnised the Protector, despite his cloak and the darkness, by his voice, when he demanded admittance at the door of the shop of Reginald Brame; that he waited until he heard the Protector of it for a portion of his guards, and that while he, Sir Edward, waited near to warn Don Voldamon, he had overheard enough to convince him that the plot had been disclosed to Cromwell.

On learning this the conspirators had resolved to force the duke to reveal the name of the person who had given him those secret passwords, sighs and grips which were, so far as they knew, known only to themselves—six in that apartment and the two men below, Reginald Brame and his apprentice, a young man named Simon Brown.

Gentlemen," said the duke, is a low but determined tone, "I diged my word of honour to the one who gaye my information to betray. My gold would not have purchased that information this betray. My gold would not have purchased that information thin the property of the percentage of the property of ledged

my duty to tell you."

"Then you refuse to give the name of that person?" demanded Sir Edward, as he placed his hand upon the table, and as each conspirator drew his blade, so that the duke was menaced by six points at once. "We are in extrest, my lord, and are desperatemen. You have used your secret information to serve your own private purposes, and we demand the name of the traitor."

At this moment Armstrong opened the door of the apartment and announced:—

Simon Brown, the apprentice of the alchemist."

CHAPTER XI.

THE DUKE AND THE APPRENTICE.

THE apprentice was a young man, apparently about twenty-two or three years of age, thin, pale, and of a sinister visage. He was clad in deep black, wore a slouched hat, and carried a long rapier in his left hand, sheathed.

Fotwithstanding his youth, and lowliness of station, there was something impressive and even overpowering in the air and bearing of this young man. His eyes, keen, blue, and flashing, swept over the scene at a single glauce.

Having entered, he paused, for the duke was speaking.

Armstrong, attracted by the excitement of the scene; remained at the door.

at the door.

"Gentlemen," said the duke, with his stately calmness, cannot give you the name of the person, for I do not know it; a fi I did know it, my word is pledged to that person to reventhing that I might suspect, by which that person might identified."

"Was that person a man or a woman?" asked Sir Edward.
"The person was masked. I say no more, gentlemen, further than to remark that I took so little interest in the person, being destrous to obtain a speedy meeting with Don Voldamon, that I am unable to say whether that person was a man or a woman."
"My lord," cried one of the conspirators, in great anger, and shaking his sword at the unpassed data (from the constitution).

am unable to say whether that person was a man or a woman."
"My lord," cried one of the conspirators, in great anger, and shaking his sword at the unmoved duke, "your rank shall not awe us, nor will we be trilled with. We have been betrayed, and, doubtless, the usurper has our names, and will soon attempt our arrest. I say attempt, for I, for one, swear not to be taken alive!"
"And I." echoed every one of his companions, except the apprentice, who remained silent and vigilant on the spot where he had paused on entering.

had paused on entering.

You have refused to give the name or state the sex of your " nor have relused to give the name of state the sex of your informant," continued the fiery conspirator, "and say that you do not know. We know that your grace-cannot stoop to utter a lie, and we believe you. But there is something which you can tell, and that is, under what circumstances did that unknown impure to you this information?"

his information?"

"I pledged my sacred honour to the unknown," replied the uke, "not to reveal anything which might cause an identification; here fore I am not at liberty to answer that question."

A nurmur of rage and fierce menure arose among the conspirate, and their looks threatened the dake with instant attack; but he felt any fear, his imposing dignity and columness did not show; on the contrary, his next remark was a deflance, for, as he made, he drew his sword:—

"I expected to runthe risk of assassing in in nicetoring an assembly f assassins, and, perhaps, I am as desperate now as any man of ou."

There was a bitter emphasis upon the word "now," which ntimated that until he had failed to learn anything from the spaniard, his last hope, the duke felt life itself a burden.

One of the conspirators, more fierce than his comrades, and critisted to sury as the steady eyes of the duke met his, rushed

reward, exclaiming:—
"Because he is a duke—by Comwell's permission he insults s!" and he thrust at the throat of the noble.
But Don Voldamon had not stirred from the side of the duke, and as the lunge was made he struck aside the sword with his

and as the large was made he are greatered," and flushed his long sword around his head with a flurish which plainly said, "And that friend is Voldamon."

"Beave!" cried the conspirators, closing around both duke and Spaniard. "Have you changed silvs already, pirate?"

Sir Edward Dudley threw himself between the adversaries, evelaiming:—

Sir Edward Dudgy three states. As for Don Voldamon, be is too good a soldier and sailor to be thrown aside, and it would be a rare jest for the usurper to say that his enemies had saved him executioner's labour by killing cub other. If the duke will reply to one question, he may deput unmolested. If he refuses, we must consider and treat him as a friend of the traitor. Will your grace tell us how you learned that your informant knew of this plot?"

eduke was reflecting, for not even to save his life would be

The duke was reflecting, for not even to save his life would be say anything which the most strict scrutiny could fishion into a riblation of his pledge to the unknown, when the apprentice, itherto silent and motionless, advanced and said:—

"His grace could searcely give a clue in saying so little."

No sonce did the duke hear that sharp, shrill voice, remarkable for its rapid utterance, than he started in surprise and fixed his eyes upon the stocker.

wears by this time. He had a burn under one eye, I forgot which —a sear which twisted his mouth away."

"I can move at will among any of Cromwell's followers," said the duke, eagerly; "and I am impatient to speak with this man Blair. Where is the shop of the atchemist?"

"Built up against the entrance of what used to be one of the inns of some ancient lord. They call it the Rad House——"

"Ah, I have seen it," interrupted the duke, quickly. "It is not far from where we are. Will you at once enter into my service? If so we will immediately proceed to the Rad House and seek for John Cunningham, or Biair, as he is now called,"

"My lord, I am ready this instant if I can be freed from my engagement with these gentlemen. We had on hand as nice a plot to execute——but I need not fell you anything of the matter, since your presence here proves that you know all. Weil, that plot is crushed for the present, for old Oliver is wide awake, as he ever is, and will not sleep anywhere tranight——" I may onswer that question," said the duke, no seeing this said our necessities must interrupt your conversation. There sounds the signal below that some one desires admittance, or from whom ne learned the passwords. Having learned that we may detect and punish the traiter who has again saved the life of the usurper."

The duke drew himself haughtily erect, and glanced defiantly around at the dark and angry faces of the conspirators. Sir Edward

name, my interest in the unknown was great and instant. I withdrew from the private agdience chamber into the hall to await the egress of the closk and mask.

"It was not long before the unknown appeared, and passed unchallenged through the body guards who lined the hall, until accosted by their commander, to whom a password was given, and the uaknown went on, taking a direction which led towards the rear of the palace. As soon as I could gain an opportunity I accosted him." "You say 'him," exclaimed Sir Edward. "Then it was a

"You say 'him,'" exclaimed Sir Edward. "Then it was a man."

"I say 'him' to avoid repetition," replied the duke. "I have said the sex of the unknown is a mystery to me. I accosted him, or her, as the fact may be, 'I am Henry Redburn, Duke of Langford. Tell me where I may most Don Voldamon, and I will give you a thousand pounds,' said I."

"I Had I dreamed that a thousand pounds could be so easily made," interrupted the Spaniard, smoothing his beard, "I would soon have found your grace."

The duke continued:—

"When the mask heard my words he halted abruptly, and stared at me for a moment as if amazed.

"You are the brother of Herbert Redburn, of whom I have heard—of Will Redburn, as he was called?" said the mask.

"No matter whose brother I may have been,' I replied, 'I wish to meet Bon Voldamon.'

"'You are the brother of Herbert Redburn, of whom I have heard—of Will Redburn, as he was called? said the mask.

"'No matter whose brother I may have been,' I replied, 'I wish to meet Don Yoldamon.'

"'You cannot do so before to night,' answered the mask, 'nor then without risk of losing your life.'

"'I take the risk,' I replied.

"'And my reward—the thousand pounds?'

"'I will pay you as soon as you place me in a position to converse with Don Yoldamon.'

"'I cannot do so here,' said the mask, 'as I must use grips, and take some time.'

"'My carriage is the fifth from the entrance of the palace courtyard,' I replied. 'I will meet you there.'''

"We separated, and soon after were together in my carriage, the curtains closely drawn, and the vehicle rolling through the streets. It was in the carriage that I learnt eyerything of your intended meeting and plot. I paid the unknown, and he left my carriage in an obscure street. I have told you all."

"Did you pay him in gold?" asked Sir Edward, who has listened attentively.

The apprentice started, and for an instant grew pale. But as all eyes were fixed upon the duke this emotion was unperceived.

"I paid him, gentlemen, and he was satisfied. I cannot say more and keep my faith with the unknown," replied the Duke.

"You have told enough my lord," said Sir Edward. "It is not at all probable that you had so large a sum as a thousand pounds in gold with you at the time, and therefore it is very probable that you paid him with an order upon some money dealer. If I escape arrest I will devote my life to the flading of the traitor."

His angry glance darted towards the apprentice, and he would

ration."

His angry glance duried towards the apprentice, and he would probably have uttered his suspicions in words had not the man who watched in the room below suddenly sprang up the stairs and curst into the room, exclaiming:—

"Fly, gentlemen! Cromwell's guards are thundering at the

outer door!"

As he spoke the door below was dashed in and a rush was heard

of many men entering, while a loud voice should:—
"Up the stairs, men! The villains are above!"
Armstrong and his companion instantly closed the open door and

Armstrong and his companion instantly closed the open door and threw a large bar across it.

"It will resist for a moment," said Armstrong; but as he spoke a volley was fired into the door by those crowding up the stairs, and Armstrong fell, pierced through the breast.

The crash of axes, and heavy blows of sledge-hammers which instantly followed the volley told that the guards of the Protector were under the command of some energetic and experienced officer, accustomed to make surprisals.

"We are caught like rats in a trap, unless we may escape by

were under the command of some energetic and experienced officer, accursioned to make surprisals.

"We are caught like rats in a trap, unless we may escape by the rear!" cried Sir Edward, bitterly. "Scatter, gentlemen, for every man must shift for himself now!"

There was a rear door to the assailed apartment, through which all rushed into the hall beyond, and as this house had been rented by the conspirators for their use alone, all the rooms were empty, but the voices of men were already heard in the rear and front, so that escape, if any could be made, must be had through the side window, at the imminent risk of breaking necks.

"My lord," whispered the apprentice to the duke, "keep close to me and I will see you safe through this!"

"Will you?" thought Don Vold mon, who overheard the remark. "Then I will keep you in eye and car."

The apprentice grasped the arm of the duke and led him up a flight of clairs to the third story, and thenceup to the fourth, when ascending a small, steep ladder, he emerged through a skylight up in the roof.

ascending a small, steep ladder, he emerged through a skylight up at the roof.

Don Voldamon, who had no desire to be apprehended as a conspirator, followed closely, but paused as he reached the roof to listen to the sounds of strife below.

"Come on, my lord," said the apprentice, who had laid himself at full length upon the spex of the root; "we must crawl for safety, for eyes are of little use now. Keep immediately behind no, and fear no disaster."

"The scandred of an apprentice never says Come on, Don Voldamon," thought the Spaniard, as he imitated Simon in the rear of the duke, "but I will follow the duke and not the beggar. The duke inthe hifs worth saving, and riches also, so that Carlos Salvador were a fool did he remain to exchange lives with Cromwell's guards.

Cromwell's guards had soon dashed in the barred door, to find the apyriment vicent, except in the prostrate Armstrong, who

Cromwell's guards had soon dashed in the barred door, to find the apriment vacuat, except in the prostrate Armstrong, who discharged a bull into the brain of the first that sprang in, and was himself pinned to the floor the next instant by half a score of swords, so vindictive and barbarous was the hate which raged between the two parties.

The guards sprang on in pursuit of the cavaliers, and soon found them; for the conspirators, with the exception of Sir Edward, who had leaped from a window, finding escape impossible, had resolved to die fighting. They had sought their last battle-field in a large apartment, where they stood, side by side awaiting the struggle which they knew must be final.

The first of the guards who rushed in, torch in hand, wentdown headlong from a pistol shot, and his comrades paused until their commander called upon them to charge.

The five conspirators formed a circle, facing outward, and made their last battle no easy victory, for they had sworn to die rather than be captured.

Although the fight ended in the death of every one of the decal the structure of the decal the structure of the decal the structure of the decal their structure of the structure o

than be captured.

Although the fight ended in the death of every one of the devoted five, twice as many of their foes fell, wounded or slain, and oted five, twice as many of their foes fell, wounded or slain, and he conflict enabled those escaping by the roof to pursue their ight namolested.

nt unmorested. But one man was taken alive of all, and he was shot down, stally wounded, in the lower part of the house—the companion But

mstrong.

Edward, who had boldly leaped from a window, fell upon Sir Edward, who had boldly leaped from a window, fell upon the roof of an outhouse, whence he rolled to the ground, greatly bruised, but not disabled. Gaining his feet, and groping about in the darkness, he found a broken window, which opened into the cellar of an adjoining house, into which he crept, and where he remained securely concealed until the next day. But his adventures, and what he discovereders he made his escape from that house, remain to be told further on.

(To be continued.)

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The weather at Biarriz has been very unfavourable during the last week; it has rained much, the sea has been rough, and the atmosphere chilly and damp; and yet this favourite watering place is full of visitors—mobody apparently seems inclined to leave it. The Empress undoubtedly is a great attraction, and her toilettes clearly form a grand topic of conversation among the fair sex; when I the seaside her Majesty has the good taste to appear in public clearly in the most simple of costumes, and this year she has not a vaced from her rule. For her expedition to St. Jean de Luz to breakfast the other day, she were a black short dress trimmed with the yabbus petitiont, and a black felt hat, with a blue feather in it, nothing could well be plainer, and atill her Majesty looked charming and graceful.

on thing could well be plainer, and still her Majesty looked rating and graceful.

The list bull given at the Casino was a very brilliant affair. The owing is a description of some of the toilettes worn on the ocion;—The Countess de Sar . . . appeared in a pink faille so, the skirt triouned with wide cross-cut bands of white satin, and on in waved lines, and terminating with white feather fringe, cut e satin such was fastened with large pink silk camellias, piped a whole. The Countess were in her beautiful black hair only a could be a sufficient on the cet suspended on it.

This, de H. were a straw-coloured gauze dress, the lower part has skirt bung covered with ruches; a wide blue such tied with large overed with ruches; a wide blue such tied with large overed with ruches; a wide blue such tied with large well the peculiar style of its wearer's beauty.

The Countess de Gir . . were a white tulle dress studded all with gold beads; strings of gold beads suspended in large paledow the waist, and gold beads in her hair, which is a bright den brown.

den brown. The Countess de F. had selected the most pictures que to illette in the The Countess of F. hadselected the most pictures que to illette in the read. The dress was white tarbutan over white silk, cut in the prine see form; a white silk such covered at least half of the front of the bodice, and was fistened at the back with a bow; a bouquet of pursus in front, and a wreath of similar flowers arranged very forward on the forehead.

Note fashious are making their appearance almost daily in Paris; is the season for novelties and invention. Short dresses may be leaded upon as an institution for out-door wear, and many young backs have been wise enough to adopt them for dancing. The mains aronow reserved for very dressy occasions, such as ceremonious dinners, state calls, and large balls.

Paletots are made considerably longer than last year. They are all loose or see shaped, and almost without exception those made of cloth are cut out round the edges in some sort of reallop or vandyke; it is fronts alone are plain, and they are considerably longer than the backs, fulling somewhat like the square ends of a mantelet. This constitutes their only novelty.

Velvet mantles are not cut out in either points or squares so much as cloth ones, because in a manh or six weeks narrow bands of furwill be very generally worn as trimmings to them. A simulated packet (the form of which varies considerably) decorates all the paletots.

Festiver fringes at the edge of vandykes, which are corded with

posset (the form of which varies considerably) decorates all the poletota.

Feather fringes at the ofgrof vandykes, which are corded with suin, produce a very pretty effect. Either these or large velvet buttons are used for ornamenting the black velvet paletots destined to be worn by young ladies. All the new paletots are made with a small standing-up collar cut out in points round the edge, just the top of dresses have been finished off during the past six menths. This fashion only permits of a plain upright linem collar or a ruche of lace being worn inside the poletot. The turned-down caller is now rarely seen except in either guipure or point lace. The favourite desoration for the cloth paletot is a silk braid (called conevas) edged with satin. The Bona Sol paletot, which is a popular form, is made both in brown and dark green cloth, and mented with this kind of satin-edged braid; the paletot is cut out round the edge in figures like the nee of hearts, and from every the of these figures a gimp tassel depends. The prevailing form of neletot does not admit of much lace being used as a trimming, and notwithständing this fact, guipure is more popular than ever. When it is desired to add a guipure flownee to a velvet paletot, the choice of forms is limited to two; either the paletot is cut short, and only reaches to the waist at the back (but descends in front with two mantelet ends), or it is made very long, in the form of a shaul at the back, and then a guipure pelerine is added over the shoulders.

Cooth dresses are very popular at Biarriz just at present. Cloth

Shoulder.

Crath dresses are very popular at Biarritz just at present. Cloth of bright colours, such as Napoleon-violet, torquoise blue, and white. However popular any particular colour may be for a time, white always carries the day eventually with French ladies. White cloth jock is are most fashionable in Paris at the present time among young ladies: and very fresh appropriate garments they prove. Cloth dresses are not made with double skirts, but trimerate in a natural particular and a skirt. The trimerate in a natural particular and a skirt. The trimerate in the braid is carried up the skirt on every breadth, and that has the effect of dutining it into a ven or civit sash ends. Many of the white of the dresses are trimmed with black velvet, and the selection style revived, and the only Parisian stamp which these particular to back.

estation to the back.

I has, Vienon, one of the Hapress's dresanakers, despatches a somety plash estums to Bierritz, and these are worn oversilk particular of the rame colour, trimmed with bunds of plush. I will be ribe one:—A blue silk pettimed with two bends or bine plush round it, a black silk skirt, norming a tablier in front, and tied up at the back à la Jeannett, with a large blue how, a blue plush pulctor with its wandy ked objected with black silk, wide hanging sleeves, the coat-shaped black ones being trimmed with blue blush.

The waistbands with the large rings attached to them, for Dop-

The waistbands with the large rings attached to them, for looping up skirts, and of which I spoke in a former letter, are beaght repoly. Mdme. Vignon introduced them, and the newest variety so now makes are of velvet; but at the securide and when driving they are frequently seen both in gold and silver.

The skirts that are tied or fast nod up at the back have a much note stylish effect than those looped up with cords and rings. All heavy materials, such as velv teen, serve, and poplin, are cut short and straight; the paletots alone are vandyked and so dloped; the short was prekets and tablers serve for trimming to the short skirts.

LITERATURE.

"Motoni: Astronomy: a Treatise on Shooting Stars, Fire-Balls, and Acrolites." By Dinfel Kirkwood, LL D. (Phitadelphia, Lippincott and Co.; London, Trubner and Co.)
In an appendix, we got an extract from an article written by the authorin 1861, in which the cometic nature of uncours, which is now being put so fully in evidence, is suggested:—

"If we alopt Laplace's hypothesis of the origin of chaests, we may suppose an almost continuous full of primitive nobular matter towards the centre of the system, the drops of which, penetrating the earth's atmosphere, produce a sporadic hancors; the larger aggregations forming comets. . . According to the theory now generally received, the periodical phenomena of shooting-stars are produced by the intersection of the orbits of such nebulous bodies with the earth's annual path. Now there is rets at to believe that these meteoric rings are very elliptical, and in this respect wholly dissimilar to the rings of primitive vapour, which acording to the nebular hypothesis, were necessarily about non-1 at the solar equator; in other words, that the matter of which they are composed moves in completely rather than planelary orbits. May notour periodic meteors be the debuts of ancient, but now disintegrated, comets, whose matter has become distributed around their orbits?"

We take it that the meteoric hypothesis of the sun's heat finds more fivour with our author than it does with Sir William Thomson, or any European physicist at present. The zodiced light is accepted as "an immense swarm of motor-asteroids," and we have a theory of variable stars based upon such appealages to our

"Let us suppose that among the fixed stars some have atmospheres of great extent, as was probably the case with the sun at remote period of its history. Let us also suppose the existence of nebulous rings, like those of our own system, moving in orbits so elliptical that in their perihelia they pass through the atmospheric envelopes of the central stars. Such in metoric rings of varying density, like those revolving about the sun, would evidently produce the phenomena of shooting-stars. The revolving medium through which they pass in perihelion must gradually contract their orbits, or, in other words, diminish the intervals between consecutive maxima. Such a shortening of the period is now well established in the case of Algol."

With regard to the question as to whether the meteors originated.

consecutive maxima. Such a shortening of the period is now well established in the case of Algol."

With regard to the question as to whether the meteors originated within our system or without it, Dr. Kirkwood, refuring to the investigation of Schiaparelli, that a nebulous mass of considerable extent, drawn into the solar system abacter, would form a ring or stream, write:—

"After the nuclei of the solar and sidered systems had been established in the primitive nebular, and who, in consequence, immense gaseous spheroids had collected a count such an act, we may suppose that about the points of equidatraction between the sun and neighbouring systems, portions of includus matter would be left in equilibrio. Such outstanding nebulosities would gradually contract through the operation of gravity; and if, as would sometimes be the case, the solar attraction should preponderate, they would commence falling towards our system. Unless disturbed by the planets, they would probably move round the sun in parabolas. Should they pass, however, near any of the large bodies of the system, their orbits might be changed into ellipses by planetary perturbation."

"The College, the Market, and the Court; or, Woman's Relation

ellipses by planetary perturbation."

"The College, the Market, and the Court; or, Woman's Relation to Education, Labour, and Law." By Caroline II. Dall. (Boston, U.S., Lee and Shepard; London, Trubner and Co.)

In our own "genteel" classes how strong is the prejudice against women doing anything that is worth money and is paid for by money! In the higher classes this repugnance is less felt, perhaps, than in the middle class; more wives and daughters of peers are willing, we believe, to take payment for honest work—such as bookwriting and picture-painting—than wives and daughters of bankers and merchants. Mrs. Dall says:—

"In country villages and furning districts there is a great deal

writing and picture-painting—than wives and daughters of bankers and merchants. Mrs. Dall says:

"In country villages and furning districts there is a great deal of harmful competition with the girls of the slop-shops, which can never be ended until it is considered respectable for women openly to earn money. The stitching of wallets, hat linings, and shoe bindings, the more delicate labour en linen e dilars and shirt-bosoms, is carried on now not merely by so called benevolent societies who want to build churches, lecture-rooms, and so on, but by rich farmers' wives, who keep or do not keep servants; in the long summer afternoons and winter evenings, because it is work that can be done privately, and is sought to supply them with jewellery and dress. If they will not educate their minds by profitable reading, it is carnestly to be desired they should work, but openly, for money, and at such trales as a naturally fall to they lot literbs and fruit drying, distilling, preserving, picking, market-gardening, may yet lay the foundations of ample fortune for many a woman. I have passed a summeramit lovely landscapes, where the women found neither fruit nor vegetables for their table, but let the brown earth pleat to them in vain; while they stitched, stitched the long hours away, every broken needle bearing witness against the broken lives of women who me ded in distant es, where they shood harmless and starving, the work their sisters pithered, sitting at the case beside the hearthstone. Their igner mee was their excuse.

Of the colleges described by Mrs. Dall, in which the future women of America are being trained, none has taken our furey more than Vassar College, in Poughkeepie. It is a female institution, found d for wemans exclusive bendir. Many of our realers will peruse this brief account with pleasure:

Math has always been a beneficent agent in the civilization of markind. Ever since Mr. Thrale looked kindly on old Sam John-

realers will peruse this brief account with pleasure:

"Mult has always been a beneficent agent in the civilization of mankind. Ever since Mr. Thrale looked kindly on old San Johnson, brewers have seemed to have a generous pride in conquering human self-lines, and leaving something before than a family of children to interest posterity. Mr. John Guy, of Liverpool, a wealthy brower without children, founded there the great 'Guy's Hospital.' He was the great-uncle of Matthew Vassar, also a great brewer in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. By-an 1-bye, Matthew Vassar found his property close upon a million; and, as he had no children, he began to think what he should do with it. He had a good may poor relations, and the se who were industrious and deserving he did not forget. One of them, a young niece, supported herself by school-teaching. He built her a school-house, and did what he thou hard, he to case her way. At host, sanking in a decline, she can bome to die. As she hay on the soft, day after day, she skirts.

In a Josephine bonnet, with a large fitter own, made of grossillary types, a respectively every and gold, with a leargery y of vived and gold leaves at the side is to be fashionable. In the inside, a grossillar velvet diadem, with a small conjunction back satia bow upon it; a similar bow outside.—Queen.

Russian Monry.—A circular has been issued by the Russian Monry of Finusce preditating the trade in two-copek pieces. The back connected with this circular erarathers mular in 1863 a large quantity of gold was missed from the Mark in St. Petersburg, and no trace of it could be tunk. Now, however, it appears that a workman had stelen the gold, and suspic on having fallen on him be was not able to dispose of it. He, therefore, in order to rid himself of the capus delia it, threw it into a smalling callifers in the consecution of the consecutive of the capus delia it, threw it into a smalling callifers in the consecutive of the capus delia it, there is no a smalling callifers in the consecutive of the capus delia it, threw it into a smalling callifers in the consecutive of the capus delia it, threw it into a smalling callifers in the consecutive of the capus delia it, there is no a small region of the consecutive of the capus delia it, there is no a smalling callifers in the consecutive of the capus delia it is not the consecutive of the capus delia it is not a smalling control of the capus delia it is not a smalling callifers. The back can be made to die. As she lay on the set, and the she had was gined. As she lay on the set, and the sate of the case of the sate of the

THE GARDEN.

HARDY FRUIT GARGEN.

HARDY FRUIT GARGEN.

As soon as all the fruit upon peach and nectarine trees has been picked, and this will have been done very generally at this date, excepting it may be perhaps a few of the later October varieties, it will be well to go estefully over each tree, and remove therefrom all the more prominent shoots which have beone fruit this state chief object in view is to atfind all the light and air possible to the young shoots of the current serson's formation, in order duly to harden and therefore well rip in the weol and the buds thereon. As I have before intimated, where many grossly-formed leaves exist it will be well to cut them in two. This operation has a tendency to cause fruit or flowering buds to form at their base, in lieu of wood buds only. Stop all strong-growing shoots which have formed upon fruit trees of every sort after this date. Doing so will tend in some manner to induce fruitfulness in the ensuing season. Do not omit to remove, without further delay, all clicens from raspberry plantations. The old fruit-producing wood has no further parpose to fulfil, and the removel of it will admit air and light into and amongst the young canes. Fig trees, an especially any which are growing too robustly, should also have some of the larger leaves and unnecessary shoots thinned out for a similar reason. Continue to rub off all young figs which continue to show, and which are to forward to stand through the wanter, with the view of ripening next season. This it is not likely any will do if they have assumed any size beyond such as renders them just discernible in their first stage, or such as are about the size of a pin's head. Removing these now will cause others to follow at their base, in the axils of the same leaves, and be the means of insuring a plentified cop berefore. Go over all pears which in a general way ripen from late in December onward. Should any part pretty freely—bearing put directions in view—gather a part, if a sup rabundant crop of any sort exists, forthwith; or if a middling one

HARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

IIARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

Incessant vigilance will now be needed in the outdoor flower garden. Many subjects which we treat in every way as "hardy" enough for summer decoration must now be taken up, and cared for in a different way, if we intend to winter them successfully for a fature display. We have even now experienced a forerunner of what is to follow, and must not risk too much. It takes all the means at command to properly house many subjects; to wait, therefore, till the life is nearly frozen out of them before we take them up is but adding to our difficulties. Secure forthwith a sufficient stock of colous, heliotrope, &c., anddo not be caught napping with zonal and other even more tender pelargoniums, the whole stock of which it may be intended to pot up. Cuttings of calcolaties may now be put in. Choose strong healthy shoots, having no symptoms of disease about them; should any exist upon any of the stock, either place them thickly in 32-sized pots, or dibble them in rows sufficiently wide up at into a cool pit or frame, where proper protection can be afforded them against any severe frosts. Do not make the cuttings too long, but cut them notify into young growing wood. When made do not allow them to flag, but by shading, &c., induce them to root freely without too great a tax on their latent energies. latent energies.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

No more favourable weather can be desired than the present for riponing crops, hardening wood, &c. Shouli it last, therefore, take advantage thereof to thoroughly destroy all weeds before we experience a return to damp, sunless weather. Finishing the potato crop with all possible despatch. As there are to general symptoms of disease amongst them, it will be better not to finish pitting them — i.e., placing the mounds of earth over them—until it is proved whether they are likely to keep well in the aggregate or not, after being stored away in confined spaces. I advise, therefore, that while they are properly protected by the aid of straw, or other coverings, it will be best to leave them in that way, in order that a periodical examination of them may take place; when, should any bad symptoms show themselves, they may with greater certainty, and with a less amount of trouble, be sgain carefully picked over before definitely clamping them for winter protection. Carrots should also be taken up now. I find these keep much better pitted out in the open ground than when stored away in cool, damp, confined bins. Here they are not nearly so likely to rot; and they keep to the end much fresher. Make the necessary preparations for protecting lettuces and endive, should sharp weather set in early; which the slight, but early fortuste we have experienced justifies us in thinking it may do.—W. E.

HINTS FOR AMATEURS.

HINTS FOR AMATEURS.

The duties which the month of October brings with it are not perhaps so pleasurable as those of the summer months; nevertheless they must be attended to, or the time will come when we shall wish we had not been so indolent. The evenings are now so short that those whose avections occupy them elsewhere all day can only work in their gurden in the early morning, and as the heavy dews and slight frosts occur, gardening is wet, chilly work for the amsteur's fingers, particularly before he has had his treakfast. Milk, with a dush of rum in it, is not a bad foundation to begin the day's work upon, but for keeping out the cold there is nothing like collee, if the engine drivers in the north are to be believed.

The effects of frost upon tender plants must now receive consideration. The mercury will soon be down to 32 deg, of Fabrenheir, which is zero of the Centigrade thermometer, and our dahlias and heliotropes will record the fact with their blackened leaves. It should be remembered, however, that tender plants are not so much injured by extremes of remporature as by sudden changes, and that many a plant will survive a severely cold night if protected from the sun's rays during the following day. Careful sevening after a November frost will often preserve to us till nearly Christmas, plants of whose beauty we should otherwise have been at once deprived.

There are many plants usually taken up in the autumn and leave in rosts in features, which might just as easily be preserved.

There are many plants usually taken up in the autumn and kept in pots in frames, which might just as easily be preserved where they have passed the summer. Take for example fuchsias, or lobelias, or dahlias. Procure some pieces of sheet zinc, from two to three field long, and five or six inches wide; bend back about half an inch at each end, so that, when the piece is curled round into a circle, one end shall catch into the other end. Having thus encircled a plant, pash the ring of zinc about an inch into the ground, which will kep it is its place. Then fill up the ring all round the plant with time circles, not dust or ashes, but finely-sifted cinders. This will kep the most away from the roots of the plant, and will effectually preserve many things that would otherwise be occupying room in the greenhouse or frame which is probably much needed tor more tender things. These rings keep the cinders from rolling or blowing about, and contine them to the roots of the plant which they are required to protect.

roots of the plant which they are required to protect.

Disburiding carys in humans is one of the cold-tingered occupations of the present month. By disbudding is meant the removing with a sharp-pointed kinte, or time pair of scissors, all the buds upon each branch, excepting the terminal one; the effect of this proacting is that the individual blooms are allowed to expand without being crowded or districted by any other blooms, and thus become larger and more regularly shaped. It is a fidgety job, requiring a quick eye and a steady habd; but the result is well worth the trouble.—W. T. in the Gardener's Chronicle.

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COUNT BISMARCK'S OPINIONS.

The special correspondent of the Telegraph at Berlin publishes, by permission of Count Bismarck, minutes of a certain conversation he had with that distinguished statesman lately. The Count's remarks are certainly important enough to deserve reproduction; and we print them all the more readily as they exactly bear out the view of his policy or of his wishes which we (Pall Mall Gazette) lately ventured to express:

"The absorbing topic of the day being the probability of a European war it was very natural that I should ask Count de Bismarck what he thought upon the subject. He replied that he believed, almost without qualification, in peace. 'Prussia,' he said, 'will never attack France; and France, when she has got over the startling surprise that a prospect of German unity has been to her, will speedily comprehend that such a consummation, suppose it realized to the utmost, in no way menaces her national pride or her continental position. Meanwhile, our attitude is almost a passive one—we are threatening nobody, coercing nobody, not even persuading anybody. If Southern Germany gravitates towards us, be assured the gravitation is a natural one, not one brought about by manceuvres on our part. We shall not repulse our brothers if they come to us with open arms; but we do not yearn for anybody's property, and can remain as we are for ten years or twenty, if Germany will let us. We have even held back where we could have precipitated agglomeration; we are content to be as we are; the pressure must come from those who feel the want of change."

"I inquired what impression the meeting at Salzburg had upon the Minister President, and whether the inferences and inventions of an excited journalism had had any effect upon him. 'None whatever,' he answered; 'what I have thought and think of the Salzburg afflair is embodied in my circular of the 7th ult.; and neither I nor any other reasonable man believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance nor feared its consequences, if effected,

MOUNT SINAL

THE proper mountain of Sinai-or mountains, for Sinai forms a The proper mountain of Sinai—or mountains, for Sinai forms a chain—are all in the southern part of the peninsula, cut from the main group of hills in their neighbourhood by the mountains of El Jyh. The southern part, in the midst of which arises the mountains of Horeb and Sinai, presents a space of nearly 1,200 square leagues, covered with primitive mountains, principally porphyrite. The summits rise to the height of about 8,000 feet above the level of the neighbouring valleys, which are themselves elevated from 500 to 600 feet above the level of the surrounding sea. The traveller has them in view several days before he comes to them, and when he reaches their borders he finds that abrupt clifts of granite, from 500 to 600 feet in height, their surface blackened by the sun, surround the avenues leading to the elevated platform to which the name of Sinai is more especially applied. Such cliffs enclose the holy mountains on three sides, leaving only the east and north-east sides, towards the Gulf of Akabah, more open to the view. It takes about four hours and a half, after reaching these cliffs, to arrive at the foot of Mount Sinai, through the defile which is followed by those travellers who take the nearest route from Suez. Arriving here, the traveller finds an extensive Greek convent, like a fortress, situated in so narrow a valley, that while one part of the building stands upon the lower slope of Mount Horeb, a space of twenty paces only is left between its walls and the eastern mountains.

The names of Mounts Horeb, Sinai, Moses, St. Catherine are applied by travellers in such sort, that the reader is often at a loss to distinguish their application; and it is only by a careful comparison of their accounts that he learns that the name of Horeb is now applied to the mountain at whose bease the convent stands, and which forms a sort of breast, from or upon which rise the twin summits of Mounts Catherine and Sinai; or, in other words, that chain—are all in the southern part of the peninsula, cut from the

FASHION AND TASTE.

FASHION has much influence on the advancement of taste. It has often been allied with the latter, but, so far from there being any affinity, there is, on the contrary, a continual war between the two powers. Fashion, unfortunately, is never under the dominion of taste, and though it may at times retard the progress of the latter, the effect can only be momentary, for it originates in mere caprice, and its laws become obsolete until a future age turns to revivalism; for it learns nothing from experience, and like history, repeats itself. When Pre-Raffaelitism made its cometis influence, soaring or grubbing, according to its admirers or detractors, extended even to manners and dress. Ladies studied to deprive their actions of all natural grace, on the strange plea of of naturalism, and their dresses were made after the quaintest fashion of early times. Red hair—unkempt, in imitation of nature's unadorned simplicity—became an object of desire, and those who possessed black or brown hair gladly underwent any painful or mortifying process to impart the enviable hue to their swarthy locks. But crinoline swiftly put an end to the affected meagreness of dress, and on a sudden the possessors of dyed hair had the mortification of finding the trouble they had undergone thrown away, with what detriment to the strength and beauty of the manipulated matter the barber alone can tell. Then crinoline was voted as ugly as before it had been pronounced beautiful, and we seem tending to the short waist and indecently scanty robes worn in the early part of this century, whilst the hideous "chignon" is giving place to the equally preposterous head-gear of the time of Reynolds. Considering the ease with which a woman adapts her opinions to prevailing fashion, and how suddenly her unintellectual admiration is bestowed on what previously excited her disgust, there is really some ground for accusing the sex of the want of a true appreciation of the beautiful;—or, if not an absolute want, at



THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT SINAL.

Prussis. Austria cannot be the ally of France sgainst Germany; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austris, and hope to see herre-construct her might round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussis nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austris, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever." Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, his Excellency said very positively, "I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do, Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like, perhaps, to assert them, but she can only do so in a great manner. Her position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her; she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom."

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.—A Copper-Plate Engraved (and style), and Fifty Best Cards Printed, with Card Case included, for 2s. Sent post free by ARTHUR GRANGER, the noted Cheap Stationer, 308, High Holborn, and the New Borough Bazaar, 95, S.E.—[ADVY.]

To Consumptives.—Dr. H. James, the retired physician, continues to send by post, free of charge, to all who desire it, the copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physician and despaired of by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp.—Address, O. P. Brown, Secretary, No. 2 Ring-street, Covent-garden, London.—[ADVY.]

Mount Horsb is the base, and Mounts Sinai and St. Catherine the tallest summits of the same mountain.

tallest summits of the same mountain.

The Christian and Mahometan chapels are placed on what is traditionally regarded as the summit of Sinai, but the peak distinguished as Mount St. Catherine has a greater elevation. The sacent from the convent employs about two hours, and the spectator is rewarded by a scene of the most striking magnificence. Around, beneath, and above, all is grandeur; he stands, as in the Alps, in the midst of a region of mountains, but with a feature of beauty wanting in the Alps—the expanse of a brilliant sea, a part of the Gulf of Akabah being in sight. The chapels on the summit are in singular juxts position (Christian and Mahometan), apparently one structure (that on the right in the view is the Christian, the left the Mahometan), but both in a state of ruin, from neglect and exposure to the weather.

The mountain is held sacred by the Mahometans; for the legend tells, that when the Prophet rode on the sacred camel to Ararat and back in one night, he rested, in passing, on Sinai, and the mark of the Burrack, or camel's foot, where it touched the mountain, is still shown by his followers.

THE Diastatized Organic Iron and the Diastatized Organic Iodine are now fully appreciated by the English public as a pleasant and efficient mode of taking iron and iodine. Unhoped-for cures have been effected in a number of cases in which the other preparations of iron or iodine have been found incapable of being supported by the patients. Thanks and testimonials are received every day from all parts. In fact, these medicines, under their pleasant form, are found the most efficient.—Sold by all chemists, 2s. 9d. per bottle. Take note of Dr. Victor Band's signature on the Government stamp, without which none are genuine.—[ADVY.]

least a fearful weakness. They have all the feeling necessary for the possession of taste, but they want judgment, and while having the sensibility to admire what is pretty or pleasing, they lack the discrimination to select what is really beautiful. And what removes their feeling from taste is its absence of critical power. Moreover, though women are keen in perception, they have less reflection and are more precipitate than men. However graceful and delicate by nature, they allow their judgment to be regulated, in matters of dress, by the dictates of fashion, and grace and filness lose their proper influence. No doubt, even in dress, there is opportunity given for the display of taste, but it is confined to the choice of colour; for, as to its form, that seems to be definitely left to the caprice and cupidity of the tailors—male and female.—Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

An Elegant Cough Remedy.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemics to mankind, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which, as a cough remedy, stands unrivalled. Honey, in the form of a Balsamic preparation, is strongly recommended by the Faculty, our medical works, and by Dr. Pereira (late lecturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See Materia Medica, vol. il. page 1854. It will relieve the most irritating cough in a few minutes, and by its mildly stimulating action, gently discharges phlegm from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the lungs. The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers, from the want of an effectual remedy at a low cost, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemists at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, large size 2s. 3d. Prepared by P. Strange, operative chemist, 260, East street, Walworth. Agents: Messrs. Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberry, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 50, Oxford-street; and Butler and Urispe, Cheapside.—[Advr.]

PAN-PROTESTANTISM.

AT the present moment it may not be amiss to call to mind the way in which the principles of Pan-Protestantism were sometimes understood and applied by ecclesiastical authorities of the early Georgian era. In Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes" (vol. ix.) we find the following passage, descriptive of a religious service held in the Cathedral of Winchester. It occurs in a letter of the Rev. Edmund Pyle, himself a prebendary of the cathedral, dated July 24, 1756:—

Edmund Pyle, himself a precendary of the cathedral, dated July 24, 1756:—

"Winchester and all the large towns in that county were full of Hessian troops, whose appearance and sober behaviour were pleasing. I saw them in several different circumstances. First, in their military exercise out of the city, in a spacious plain on the top of a hill, every fine morning. Secondly, at their devotions on Sundays, in the body of the Cathedral, which was a most grave and edifying sight. Their service (both of such as are Lutherans and of others of them that are Calvinists) is in the way of our Dissenters—first, a psalm, very long, in which every soldier bore his part, each having a book, and behaving in that and the other parts of the service with all possible decency and attention. I saw about 700 each time that I was present. They sing very well. The psalm was set by a sergeant of Grenadiers, a noble, stately fellow, who had a vast pair of whiskers like birch-brooms. All their grenadiers wear this distinction in their faces. When the psalm was ended, a very solemn divine (though he had no whisk-kers) in a black cloak gave us a sermon in their language after a prayer, which ended with the Lord's Prayer, at which they all went down on their knees on the floor. The preacher used no great action, but he had a very great voice, great earnestness, and was in a great sweat. Then followed another psalm, much shorter than the first; and all was closed with a prayer, shorter also than the former. There was a collection of money, but for what pur-

THE IMAMBARRA AT LUCKNOW.

THE IMAMBARRA AT LUCKNOW.

This is decidedly the handsomest of the modern structures of Lucknow, The engraving which we present of it on this page, is from a photograph, hence its correctness may be relied upon. It was commenced in 1840, and completed in about a couple of years afterwards, just in time to receive the remains of Mahomed Ali Shah, King of Oude, for whom it was built. As we intend giving in our next another engraving of this magnificent structure after passing the gate, when its beauty will be more readily recognised, we shall reserve particulars until then.

THE LAWYERS' TRADE'S UNION.

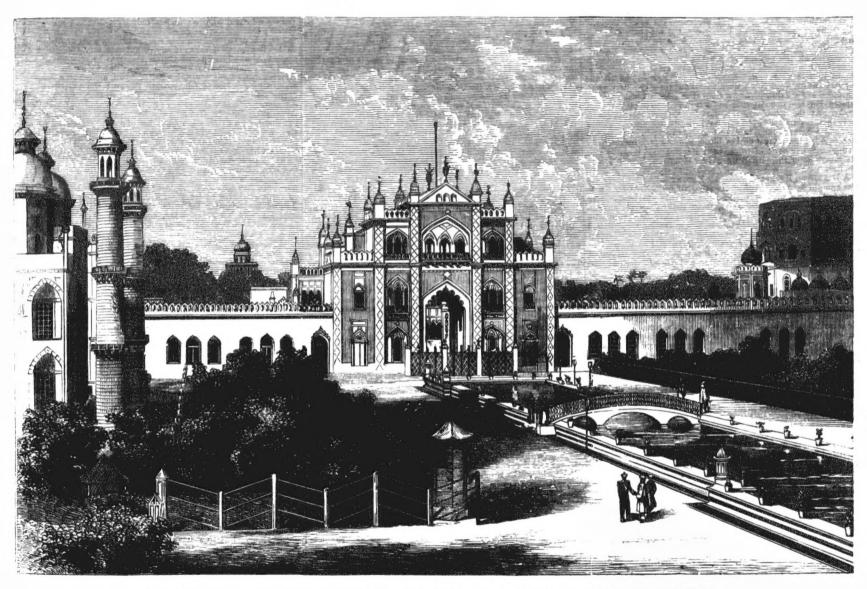
It is easy to see how these organisations exercise, even without desiring it, a strong social influence upon their members. Every such body, by virtue of its existence, imposes a certain code of unwritten as well as written laws upon persons connected with it; and this code, though not perhaps a very elevated one in itself, serves to raise the average tone of the community. Every man who belongs to a club, whether that club is held in Pall Mall or in a pot-house, is compelled to show some deference to the opinions of his fellow-members. However vicious or corrupt his natural inclinations are, he thinks twice before he commits any outrage on moral or social laws which will subject him to the censure of the association to which he belongs. No doubt this influence may be exerted for evil as well as for good; men may grow to acknowledge no standards of right or wrong except those recognised by their own community, may learn to think the interests of that association paramount to every other consideration. This seems to have been the case at Sheffield; but in the elementary stage of trades' unions it is rarely, if ever, the case. That the members of a craft, should stand by each other—that they should help each other in distress, and promote the general good of the craft, even at more

GENTEEL POVERTY AND DISEASE.

GENTEEL POVERTY AND DISEASE.

It is De Quincey, we believe, who remarks, in his "Opium Eater," that the stream of London charity, though very broad, runs deep, and is not easily to be reached. Perhaps there is no class of persons who more deserve to be the objects of our pity than that very numerous one composed of ladies leading a life of what we may term genteel starvation. It is comparatively easy for the very poor to obtain the benefits of our charitable institutions, and it too often happens that our hospitals contribute to the relief of those who are not poor, and who ought, if they had ordinary self-respect and uprightness, to be paying a professional man for the advice they obtain gratuitously. The genteel poor—and notably governesses—taste more frequently of the waters of sfiliction than of the stream of our London charity. They have at one time had the kindly nurture of a good home, a good education, and they still enjoy a nominally good social position. Members of our profession are well acquainted with them. The nature of their duties, their sedentary habits, anxieties, and often the insufficiency of their nourishment, all tend to render them delicate in health and susceptible to disease. They are not unfrequently to be found in professional consulting rooms, where, impelled by feelings of delicacy and pride, they tender the guinea, which the physician has not the heart to accept. Almost no charity is open to those who are compelled to starve and suffer in silk, while, as a class, there are none who need it more. The supply of governesses already greatly exceeds the demand, and that supply continues to increase enormously; how enormously may be inferred from a statement we heard lately—viz., that the number of German governesses alone known at one London institution was 4,000. There could be no more truly kind and charitable work than that of creating diversities of employment for these poor creatures on one hand, and for devising some plan for their relief during sickness on the other.—

Medical Ti



THE IMAMBARRA: GATEWAY LEADING TO THE TOMB OF MAHOMED ALI SHAH, AT LUCKNOW.

pose I know not certainly. There were few of the common people but gave something. It is said to be made for the preacher's service by some; others say it has relation to the sacrament, which they receive monthly; but I saw not the administration of it. The generals and officers were all present and behaved with all seriousness."

At the time in question, Hoadley, a noted latitudinarian no doubt, and a bugbear to High Churchmen, was Bishop of Winchester; but even he would hardly have ventured on throwing open his cathedral to religionists beyond the mystic pale of the "Succession," had such a practice been as contrary to accepted "Church principles" then as now. In the mind of the narrator himself this German service seems to have created no astonishment save that occasioned by the novelty and picturesqueness of the circumstances. Nor, while speaking of its impressiveness to his own mind, does he throw out any hint or expectation of its proving a ground of offence to the general body of the orthodox.

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.

In the contemplation of Turner's magnificent work, known as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," given on page 568, the gazer must naturally be struck with admiration and wonder. It is essentially a "composition" landscape of poetry and fancy, acted upon by long and intimate acquaintance and study, and at last almost intuitive knowledge, of the beautiful in actuality. This work has served since as a model for hundreds of vignettes in landscape annuals, and act-drops for fairy pieces in theatres; and the obligations due by our Telbins and Beverleys and Callcotts, to that exquisite maritime stone-pine, those purple evening tints, that mellow glow on the figures, that translucent water, those vapouring tree-clouds rather than tree-forests, those ethereal reminiscences of the defiles of Narni, and the Bay of Bais, and the roots of Apennine, are incalculable.

or less of individual advantage—these may be said to be the fundamental maxims of all trades unions; and, though capable of misapplication, they are most assuredly not evil in themselves. Probably the most perfect specimen of a trade's union in what we may call the non-aggressive phase of development, is to be found in the association of solicitors, known as the Incorporated Law Society. Every attorney with any claim to respectability belongs to this body, which exercises a sort of lax control over the conduct of its members. Its avowed object is to keep up the character of the legal community, and any gross breach of recognised legal morality or etiquette is visited with expulsion from the association.—Saint Fauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

association.—Saint Fauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—Trade in Egypt is as bad as it can be, and all the local merchants are losing heavily in consequence of the great fall in the price of cotton and the want of credit. Money also is very scarce, and while in England capitalists find it difficult to place their funds at two per cent. per annum, the Viceroy of Eyypt cannot raise money under two per cent. per month. The new cotton is beginning to arrive. This year's crop is estimated at 225,000 bales. The quality is not very good, as in many districts the rise of the Nile did not commence sufficiently early for some of the plants which were already forward, and thus their complete development was checked.

Horace in New York.—The "English playgoer," now writing a series of letters in the Times from New York, declares that he "would not wound the susceptibilities of our too-often illused cousins," but it is his firm conviction that Euripides is a book not commonly known; and adds that, wishing to buy a Horace, he was forced to purchase an expurgated edition. But the Americans are not quite so berbarous as the "English playgoer" appears to suppose. Euripides is taught in almost every high school and college in the Northern States; and connoisseurs in Horaces would have no difficulty in making a valuable collection even in New York.

DRAINAGE AT MAIDENHEAD.

It is something to see that the towns on the Upper Thames are moving, and that the pollution of the river above London may really, in course of time, be put an end to. There was, as we learn from local papers, a stormy meeting in Maidenhead last week on the subject of drainage. That borough has been fourteen or fifteen years under the Local Government Act, and has done nothing. The result is, that it must now spend some £5,000 to construct a system of sewerage, and must dispose of its refuse elsewhere than in brooks which run into the Thames. Of course the ratepayers of the place feel much annoyed at the thought of having to tax their children and grandchildren for the next thirty years, since they themselves have done nothing for the last fifteen. They argue that as the people who complain of the want of drains are healthy looking, the want of drains must be conducive to health; and that any compulsory powers exercised sgainst one borough by the towns below it would be subversive of the principles of the British Constitution. We shall no doubt hear a great many similar arguments when the Thames Conservancy interferes with the vested rights of pollution all up the river. People will be found in other places than Maidenhead tc drink polluted water, and to declare that it tastes very good indeed. But the health of the nation cannot be left to the mercy of local boards indifferent to the claims of towns below them on the river which they poison. It does not concern us to ascertain how these boards can do their duty the most cheaply, but it does concern us to see that their duty is done. A town which is in a filthy state is always liable to be visited by an epidemic, and if the filth is sent into a river the epidemic is almost certain to be communicated to other places. It is only fair to place them also under the protection of the British Constitution.

BORDIER, the murderer, is to be hanged on Tuesday week at

BORDIER, the murderer, is to be hanged on Tuesday week at Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The execution will take place at ten o'clock, Calcraft having a similar ghastly appointment" for nine o'clock at the Old Bailey.

LAW AND POLICE.

Darking Robbeny.—William Long was charged before the Lord Mayor with stealing two kid skins and other property, of the value of £15, belonging to Mesers. At and J. Hart, 150, H. andsditch, wholesale bostmakers.—On Friday afternoon the prisoner, after receiving his wages, went to a public house with some others of the workmen. On coming out he was stopped by Police-constable Sprake, who asked him if he had anything belonging to his employers in his possession? At first he refused to answer the question, and it was not until it had been repeated four or five times that he lifted up his waistootit, and showed the officer that he had two kid skins round his body. He was then taken into custody, and at his lodgings a considerable quantity of other property was found, some of which was stolen from his employers so far back as twelve months since.—The Lord Mayor committed the prisoner for trial.

found, some of which was stolen from his employers so far back as twelve months since.—The Lord Mayor committed the prisoner for trial.

ITALIAN MENDICANTS.—Bastiano Benedetto and Gitano Benedetto, two Italians, were brought before Mr. Knox by Hewitt and Horsford, officiers of the Mendicity Society, charged with begging.—Hewitt stated that he saw the prisoners in Leicester-square, and the female prisoner was playing an organ, which was drawn by a donkey, and on the organ was placed a notice to the following effect:—"Bastiano Benedetto by fever constrained to shift about on hands and feet must ring the music for to call attention to his disability and want." The min was crawling about on all fours, more like a dog or a monkey, being parilysed in bis legs. Each attracted great attention, and several persons gave him moncy, and on being searched at the police station £2 10s. Sid. was found in his possession.—In answer to the charge the prisoner stilled in Italian that he was compelled to do it for his support.—Hewitt said the prisoners had gained their living by begging to his knowledge for the last six months.—Mr. knox reharked that he was loth to convict the prisoners as the man was a cripple, and should therefore discharge them on their promising not to beg again.—The requisite promise having been given, the prisoners were discharged, Mr. Knox ordering the placard to be destroyed.

Sentous Accidents.—On Setunday as a tradesman was proceeding along the passage of the Clerkenwell-court (which is formed of concrete, and is so much woon that it is positively dangerous to walk over, more especially in wet weather) he fell and severely cut his lip. Not a week passes but three or four persons slip down and are injured, and a short time since a woman fell and injured her arms obadly that she was unable to use it for some weeks. At the entrance of the court the centre of the passage is more than two inches out of the level, and in wet weather quite a pool of water stands there three or four feet in length. The tradesman

A Deserter Escaping from an Escort.—Charles Pierpoint

some we fell best a great seal of blood, and had to be attended by a surgeon. This state of things is disgraceful, as it is stated that the attention of the authorities has for some time been called to the fact.

A DESERTER ESCAPING PROM AN ESCORT.—Charles Perpoint was brought up on a charge of descring from the 52nd Foot, now stationed at Dublin.—The prisener has, according to the astendant of Fölles-constable Scott, 43 G, then times decread, and Mcriday facthight as a corporal and private were conveying him from the House of Destendon to take him to Dublin they allowed him to visit his pricers in Golden-lane, and he then made his escape. Which he was signin apprehenced, he said he should like to know who had "bracked" on him.—Mr. Barker remanded this pricers to the House of Destendon, and when he was removed his said that he would get away again if he could.

"DOING A LIST."—Limes Sunders, a decently-dreased boy, between 14 and 19 years of age, was charged with stalling an unbrella from a sheep in the City. A week past, one of the Metropolitan police, while in Shoreditch, observed the prisoner walking along, and carrying an umbrella, evidently new, wripped in paper. He manifested so much confusion on seeing the constable looking earnestly at him, that, when asked where he had obtained the article, he stammered, and replied, "A gentlemen gave it to me for a compared to the station-browns, and charged with possessing the property, and not giving a satisfactory account of the sains. On the following morning, before Mr. New on, statistic sains, the similar account of the walk an extra distribution of the property is pricely, and not giving a satisfactory account of the sains. On the following morning, before Mr. New on, starting particle, and he was a statisfactory account of the sains. The they were worth each st. 6d, and the way is a starting to be a starting to the sain and the pricers of the sain and the pricers had been prece

Arms, Caledonian-road, as harmaid. There an intimacy sprung up between them, and the defendant promised to restry the complainant. They both ran away from the house, and the intimacy continued, but the defendant never spectraced his pronter. Unit he had been been as the state of the had been as the had been as the state of the had been as the state of the had been as the state of the had been as the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, ratic been and the had been as the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, ratic been and the state of the had been as the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, and there was the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, and the had been as the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, and the had been as the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, and the had been as the father of the child, Mr. John Wakeling, solicitor, and the had been as the father of the child, and the had been as the father of the child and the had been as the solicitor of the had been as the had taken the things as the had taken for things. From information she (prosecurity) received, he asked the prisoner which ask had tended to the prisoner was the was the conference of the had been as the had taken the things as the had taken for things. The was the prisoner which ask had the conference of the had been as the was the conference of the had been as the had taken the things as the had taken for the had the had to had the solicitor of the

public, when houses are cleared the "bobbies" stand outside. I don't know where the insgistrate is sittling, as I was never in a court before.—Mr. Andrew, the clerk: What do you mean by bobbies!—Witness, in an off-handed way: Why, policemen.—Mr. Dayman: If you wish me to rely upon your evidence you in mat conduct yourself properly.—Witness: I do.—Mr. Dayman: You seemed inclined to be impertinent, and if you do not give year evidence properly I will have you turned out of court.—1be Witness then continued, and said the two constables were standing on the steps. One shoved him and then the other shoved him, and George being a short-tempered man be resisted.—Mr. Daymon said the prisoner admitted being clevated, but that was only one gradation of drunkenness. He fined the prisoner 40s., and ordered him to pay 2s. 6d. for the damage to the constable's trousers, or, in default, to be imprisoned for one month.

A "Black" Thier.—A good-looking young man of colour, whose name was put down as John Gemsbegi, was charged with stealing a quantity of cooked most from the larder of Mr. Spartall, of Clipham common.—On Friday afternoon the prisoner was discovered in the larder taking the meat out of a dish and eating it. He triel to get away and struck the gardener.—The Prisoner med himself understood to an extent that he took the food as he was hungry.—Mr. Dayman said the prisoner had given an addors in Oxford-street, but that could not be correct. He remanded him for figuriry.

Extraorbinant Application.—On Saturday afternoon the Spanish consul, accompanied by the cantain of a Spanish were as

medo himself understood to an extent that he took the food as he was hingry.—Mr. Dayman said the prisoner had given an address in Oxford-street, but that could not be correct. He remanded him for liquiry.

EXTH. ORDINARY APPLICATION.—On Saturday afternoon the Spinish consul, accompanied by the captain of a Spanish man of war, now lying in the London Docks, came before Benson under the following circumstances:—One of the crew of the vessel had committed, or was charged with having committed a felony on a shore, in the vicinity, and escaped the police in search of him, and went on board his own vessel. The captain refused to deliver bim to the metropolitan police, and warned them off his ship. Mr. Benson, on hearing an application would be made to him to give the police authority to remove the alleged off in the from the ship, consulted with Mr. Pyer, the chief clerk, and Mr. Nain, the second clerk, whe, we understand, strongly advised the magistrate that he had no power to interfere in the case, and that the captain of the Spanish ship was justified in what he had done.

—Mr. Benson then asked if any person had any application to make to him.—The Spanish Consul wished to be informed if the magistrate intended to authorise the police to go on board a spanish man of war, hoisting a flag of Spain, and arrest a Spanish seaman on a charge of felony.—Mr. Benson: What is the name of the ship?—The Spanish Consul: The San Quintin.—And the captain's name, if you please, sir?—Domingo de Lama.—Police-sergeant Gamble, 49, K, said a Spanish seaman, who had passed the night with a woman, robbed her of a gold watch valued at £20, which she said was not her own property, but had been lent to her by the master of a British merchant ship. The Spanish sailor on hearing the police were after him went on board his own ship. A police-constable went on board with the woman who had been robbed, the crew were mustered on the quarter deck and the offender was identified?—Gamble: No, sir. But we know he is on board. Mr. Benson said he had

He had no power to interfere in the matter. The Spanish consult and the captain of the man of war then retired.

ROCKETS.

A BETTER illustration of the great advantage which the rocket derives as an auxiliary weapon of war from its great portability, or rather from the absence of any gun or cumbrous contrivance for projecting it, could hardly be afforded than is furnished by a consideration of the Abvasinian equipment. As we have before stated, that equipment includes two batteries of 7-pounder mountain guns. These guns and all connected with them have been made as light as is consistent with their efficient employment, and that they will prove recedingly effective little weapons it is impossible to doubt; but light, and comparatively handy as they are they weigh, gun and carriage to gulher; marfy 350lb. This weight entails two mules for the transport of each gun and carriage—one mule for the gun and the other for the carriage. The powers which are to accompany the expedition are almost exactly the same weight as the projectiles which these guns are intended to discharge, that is to say, the rockets are 8lb. projectiles, while the gun abells are 7lb in weight. But while the gun and carriage weigh 350lb, the tube from which the rocket will be fired weighs something under 30lb. One mule flux suffices to carry all the apparatus necessary for the service of the rocket, and twenty rockets besides, as against two mules for gun and carriage without ammunition. We do not intend to put the rockets in direct comparison in point of efficiency with the 7-pounder rifled projectile—as doubtless they have less range and less accuracy. But they have a range and accuracy which will probably be found more than sufficient for the requirements of Abyssinian, if not of any field waifare, and the moral effect of rockets among troops even of a high order, especially among cavalry, is probably duite equal, if not superior, to that of a rifled projectile of corresponding weight. In commenting lately upon some experimental practice with

the state you are in ?—The girl ! Yes, sir.—Mr. Benon said the case revealed a good deal of vice and wickedness, and he was surprised that Mrs. Brennan had permitted the girl to live with her after she discovered the treachery of her husband. He thought the best thing that could be done for the poor girl was to send her back to Demerous, for she had neither father or mother or friends in this country. For the present the girl had better be ledged in the Union House at Poplar, and he would write to Mr. Foster, the relieving officer, a private note, requesting him to receive and lodge the girl for a few days until it was decided what could be done for her. It Brennan had any olothes or property belonging to the girl he must restore them, and he would direct an efficer to make inquiries and endeavour to find the coffee-house where Brennan and his wife were staying.—Mr. Liddle and Mr. Murphy, whose conduct is deserving of great praise, then left the court with the friendless girl for the purpose of taking her to the Poplar Union House.

The Drunnand And The Bohdes.—George Spragg was charged with assaulting a constable while in the execution of his duty.—Constable 87 V said about one o'clock in the morning the landlord of the Lord Palmerston Hotel. Lower Wandsworth-road, turned the prisoner out of the house. He would not go away, but tried to go in again. He was drunk. He hit winess, kicked him on the knea, and "broke" his transters. It took him and another constable three-quarters of an hour to get him to the station.—The Prisoner in defeace said he was liftle elevated, but he was not drunk. He called William Carter, who commenced his evidence, in a familiar manner, stated that he was along with "George," who was carried out by the landlord. You know, addressing the

NOVELS.
CHARLES LAMI says of "Bridget Ella" (tils sister Mary):—"While I am hanging over (for the thousandth time) some passage in old Burton, or one of his strange contemporaries, she is isheracted in some modern tale or adventure... She must have a story—well, ill, or indifferently told—so there be life stirring in it, and plenty of good or evil accidents."

There are faithbers it people who, like Mary Lanb, "must have a story to contemplate in its unfeddings, its incidents, its consummation. It is all very well to say life fairnishes us with many stories more interesting than the art of the symance can invent. But there are drawback in persising the slory which people are either living themselves, or seeing other people pass through that in no wise belong to the domain of fiction. In the first place, the stories of real life take a long time to accomplish. To wait for the issue of events is like waiting, as we have heard someone say, for the appearance of a story which should come out in quarterly numbers. Sometimes the intervals are longer than that; and to wait in reality nine yeast till the lover returns from the country to which circumstances have exiled him, or till the long-lost heir returns to ous the wrongful possessor, is a very different thing from turning over to the ne's chapter which shall introduce these desirable events, or, at the very worst, waiting till (the finishing portion of the third volume. There is in novels a somethidg satisfactory in the way of completion, which very rarely occurs in the events of real life.

Some hovels, and those of certain writers in particular, are much addicted to come to unhappy conclusions. With these we have not much sympathy, and we would not willingly read one—at least for the mere pleasure of following out the events of real life.

Some hovels, and those of certain writers in particular, and we would not willingly read one—at least for the mere pleasure of following out the events of mich of the derivation, that one should not willingly read one—at least

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS.

People are prospecting in all directions in the neighbourhood of Colesberg in search of diamonds. A number of these precious stones have already been found, some of them of considerable value. The first diamond was picked up by a little girl at Hopetown. Her father is a labourer on the farm of Mr. Schalk van Niekerck. She took the diamond to her mother, and the latter, thinking it only a pretty stone, returned it to the child to play with. Niekerck happened to see it glitter, and offered to buy it of the girl, but she gave it to him, saying laughingly, "Who ever heard of selling a stone?" He took it, and it proved to be a diamond worth £500. Garnets have just been found in considerable fumbers at the Cape. The copper miners in Amapoudaland are meeting with much encouragement. Oil stones have just been found in the Colesberg district, also formations containing phosphorus and quick-silver. It is also reported on good authority that some gentlemen in seeking for diamonds have computed a lode of silver and lead ore.—Cape of Good Hope Paper.

THE NEW LAW ON DOGS.

On the first day of next month the provision in the Metropolitan Traffis Act will take effect; and, coupled with the new Act on the dog duty, the law will assume a new phase. The police, under the Traffic Act, may take possession of any dog in the street not under control, and detain the same until the expenses are paid. The police may require dogs to be muzzled. Where the dog is "apprehended" by the police, wearing a collar, a letter is to be sent according to the address. When a dog is in possession of the police for three days it may be sold or destroyed. An important addition has been made to the effect that, on complaint to a magistrate that a dog has An important addition has been made to the effect that, on comp wint to a magistrate that a dog has bitten, or atten pied to bite, any person, he may order it to be destroyed. By virtue of the new Act on the dog duty, a person not taking out a licence, and having a dog in possession, is liable to a penalty of £5, and a like penalty for not producing, when required, within a reasonable time, a licence taken out, to an excise officer or olice-constable,

ORIGIN OF TRADES' UNIONS.

In its primary signification, a trade's union is neither more nor less than a voluntary association of men engaged in the same trade for mutual resistance find protection. It is, in fact, a mutual benefit society, such as exists in all countries, and among all classes of workmen, wherever the stitus of the working mash has risen above that of the mere hind or seif. In all our sgricultural districts, where the principle of co-operation for mutual defence is still practically unknown, these benefit societies flourish under the patroinge of the clergy and gentry. Their chief functions are to provide medical assistance for their members when in sickness, to secure them a decent burial, and to give them a pretext for certain periodical festivities, at which a very large proportion of the funds of the association are spent on beer and banners. In fact, in a very humble and unsatisfactory manner, these primitive rural trades' unions fulfit the same functions for the agricultural labourer as masonic lodges do for the wealthier classes. Without doubt as education apreads, these associations will try to exercise an influence on the relations between rustic employers and labourers. When they do so, the only certain result we can predict is, that their club feasts will no longer be held on the grounds of the Hall or Parsonage—will not, as at present, be assisted by the subscriptions of the farmers of the neighbourhood.—Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

FRENCH EXPERIENCE IN THE

farmers of the neighbourhood.—Saint Pauls, edited by Anthony Trollope.

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In the year 1866 we imported 438,878,880 foreign eggs, chiefly from France; for the French are superior to us in poultry-breeding. This is the fact which is shaking the seats of the authorities, and seems likely to produce a revolution in the hen-houses. The French undersell us in our own markets, although they have to pay for sea carriage; they send us 6,000,000 eggs a week. Their poultry is better on the table thun ours, and very much cheaper. Something must be done, or a dynasty may be changed and a new government set up. The British poultry eater cannot understand why he cannot be as well and cheaply supplied by English hens as by French. He says there must be something wrong somewhere. Feeling this fact in the nerves of his purse, he is not consoled by being told that British poultry surpasses French in gorgeous plumage, and carries off the prizes at competitions. Caring little or naught for niceties about combs, beaks, hackles, wattles; saddles, and fluff, vulture-hocks, or five toes; his standard of excellence is his pulate and the size of the eggs he empties with his spoon, or of the helps he can give from his knie and fork. The excellence of the prize-shows and the pictures of Mr. Härrison Weir, he readily grants, have proved the pessession of points of beauty, which the unobservant have never seen, by cocks, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guintea-fowls; but his tests are contained in the sum of relief which the prices of his pulterer can give him from the extentions of his butcher.

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My Rattling Mare.

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ON SATURDAY. OCTOBER 19th, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave PADDINGTON at 8.0, WINDSOR 8.10, READING 9.0, and OXFORD at 9 10 a.m., for Weston-super-Mare. Highbridge, Bridgewater, Taunton, Williton, Watchet, Tiverton, Exeter, Starcross, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Newton, Torquay, Paington, Totnes, Brisham-road, Dartmouth, Kingsbridge-road, Plymouth, Tavistock, Lunneston, Bodmin-road, St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance, and other stations on the Cornwall and West Cornwall Railways; RETURNING either on Monday October 28th or November 4th.

LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON TO

Monday October 28th or November 4th.

LAST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON TO WEYMOUTH, &c.
On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave PADDINGTON at 12.5, WINDSOR 12.10, and READING at 1.10 p.m. for Troubridge, Westbury, Frome. Bruton, Castle-Carey, Yeovil, Maiden Newton, Dorchester, and Weymouth; RETURNING either on Monday October 28th or November 4th.

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J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

Paddington, October 9th.

REAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—

J PARISEXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO MANUFACURERS AND OTHERS.

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J. GRIERSON. General Management

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.
Paddington, August 28th.

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The Portrait for to-day (Saturday) is that of MISS BESSIE RAYNER PARKES.

MISS BESSIE RAYNER PARKES.

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